The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3065. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE INSURRECTION.

PROGRESS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

Details of the Movements of the National Troops.

SCENES AT FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE.

Important Rumor from Pensacola.

The Rebels Fire upon a Launch from one of the Blockading Vessels.

Two of the Massachusetts Regiments leave Fortress Monroe.

Insurgents Landing at Sewell's Point.

SKIRMISHING IN MISSOURI.

MOVEMENTS OF THE REBELS.

Col. Boernstein Refuses to Administer any more Oaths of Allegiance.

A Secession Outbreak in Illinois.

IMPORTANT CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

Why Hon. Henry May Visited Richmond.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

MEASURES TO PROTECT OUR COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

Twenty-four Army wagons, loaded heavily with boxes of muskets, left the arsenal at 5 o'clock P. M., and proceeded to the railroad station, where they were transferred to a freight train, and taken off on the Washington Branch Railroad, probably for Col. H. W. Lamon's Martinsburgh Regiment.

The gun-boat *Freeborn*, which has been thoroughly overhauled and repaired at the Navy-yard, was launched from the ways this evening. She will receive her armament and provisions, and immediately rejoin the Potomac River police.

The steam-propeller *Jersey Blue* came up to the Navy-yard this afternoon, to be inspected, the owners offering to sell her to the Government for a gun-boat.

The Quartermaster-General is actively engaged in the preliminaries for the construction of gun-boats for Western waters. Plans and specifications for their hulls are on exhibition at his office and at the offices of the Quartermasters at Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Alton. The boats are to be delivered at Cairo. Bids should be sent to the Quartermaster-General by the 1st of August.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of the House, says that he has not sufficient force to protect the United States commerce from Southern privateers. Congress, however, will provide adequate means.

The argument in the Court of Claims, in the case of Latham *vs.* The United States, for erecting the Custom-houses at Buffalo and Oswego, was concluded to-day. H. B. Stanton and Levi S. Chatfield argued the case for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. Gibson and McPherson, United States Solicitor and Assistant-Solicitor, for the Government. The amount involved is about $150,000. The argument occupied five days.

Messrs. Nixon and Frank, members of the House, who entered Fairfax Court-house, yesterday, with Gen. McDowell's Division, report that the Union men near that place had been in the woods for days to avoid being impressed into the rebel Army. Farmers residing out for a few miles were extravagant in their expressions of joy at the arrival of our troops and being again free to speak their Union sentiments. Some had run the rebel pickets and reached Gen. Tyler's Division.

The President has appointed John Armstrong Postmaster at Springfield, Ill.

GEN. PATTERSON'S DIVISION.

BUNKER HILL, Wednesday, July 17.

Much to the surprise of the whole army, instead of proceeding direct to Winchester, we took up the line of march this morning from Bunker Hill to Charlestown, and now have full possession. The reason for this move is that Winchester is defended on the north side by strong breastworks in the form of the letter "V," leaving the town behind the angle. It cannot be attacked from that side without exposing our troops to a destructive cross-fire. The west side is defended by a palisade, but the east side is only covered by a veil. On this side there is also an eminence which commands the town. This eminence has been left unoccupied, and it is thought to be the design of Gen. Patterson to secure it as the base of operations.

[The above is from the Baltimore *American's* Special Correspondent.]

FROM MARTINSBURGH.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18.

The contents of the letter from Martinsburgh is mostly anticipated. Five deserters from Capt. Page's company of guerillas, attached to Col. Edmondson's regiment, late member of Congress, had come into the National camp. A prominent Secessionist, named Wholey, had also deserted, and was lying in the woods prepared to give himself up to the National soldiers.

A SECESSION HOAX.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, July 18.

The rumor current yesterday that a battle had taken place near Georgetown, between the Home Guards and Secessionists under Col. Magoffin, appears to have been a hoax started by the Secessionists, who also gave out that Syracuse and Florence, a town ten miles south of this place, were to be burned last night. Our citizens kept a watch all night, but there was no disturbance. Large numbers of men are reported as flocking to Col. Magoffin's aid.

THE ADVANCE ON FAIRFAX.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LEFT WING.

SANGSTER'S STATION, ON THE LINE OF THE ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, 18 MILES FROM ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, July 18.

We have had the pleasure of seeing the enemy flying before us, but in consequence of the roughness of the march, and owing to the heavy guns which we have carried along, they have succeeded in making their escape without a fight. We have now full possession of the railroad as far as this station. The enemy commenced their retreat during to-day, and barely escaped by the Old Fairfax Road, which is occupied as far as Fairfax Station, by Col. Wilcox, who took 11 prisoners, and Col. Miles is in possession of Fairfax Court-house.

On Wednesday morning the troops proceeded as far as the cross road that leads to Sangster's Station, on the Fairfax road, arriving at noon, when Col. Franklin's command branched off on the road to Sangsters to cut off railroad communication, and Col. Wilcox proceeded on the road to Fairfax Station. Col. Heintzelman, in the meantime, remained at the corner of Sangster's Cross Roads, two and a half miles from Fairfax Station, with Col. Howard's Brigade and Capt. Lowe's Cavalry. About 1 o'clock the following dispatch was received from Col. Wilcox:

To Col. Heintzelman, Fairfax Station:

We have taken Fairfax Station, with eleven prisoners. A large number of infantry and some horsemen fled over towards the left, and Franklin can intercept them. We have a flag, &c.

(Signed,) O. B. WILCOX.

The roads towards Sangster's were intercepted by the felling of trees and other obstructions. Otherwise Col. Wilcox might have succeeded in making even a more successful, expeditious victory. Several regiments of rebel troops are reported to have passed Sangster's Station during the day, in retreat before Col. Franklin's column. An Alabama regiment was encamped within two miles of the forks of the roads, where we arrived at noon, the camp fires of which were still burning when we passed this afternoon, and there was every evidence of their hasty retreat, quantities of fresh beef, corn, &c., being left behind. Near this camp we found that they had made an attempt at infantry breastworks, which could have been walked over by our troops. Its construction proved the weakness of the enemy in this art of war. In the meantime, the first division, under the command of Brig.-Gen. Tyler, proceeds towards Fairfax Court-house, by the roads from Falls Church and Vienna; the second division, under the command of Col. Daniel Hunter, and the fifth division, under Col. D. S. Miles, in the same direction, by the Little River Turnpike and Braddock Road.

A messenger from Col. Wilcox brings information that after taking Fairfax Station, he proceeded toward the Court-house, and when within a mile of that place he found Col. Burnside's Brigade had taken possession, the enemy having in all instances retreated without showing fight, except on the part of a few pickets.

SECOND DISPATCH.

On Tuesday afternoon the lines of march were taken, the third division of the *corps d'armée*, under the command of Col. Heintzelman, of the Seventeenth Infantry, comprising the brigades of Cols. Franklin, Wilcox and Howard. The troops proceeded without any difficulty whatever over the old Fairfax and Pohick roads, a distance of ten miles from Alexandria, when they bivouacked at Pohick Creek over night. The scene was a most romantic one, the camp fires burning on either side of the hills that surrounded the creek.

At 3 o'clock the next morning the troops were stirring, and as early as dawn the line was reformed. The troops proceeded on the old Fairfax road in the following order:

First Brigade, under Col. Franklin, in the advance.

Second Brigade, under Col. Wilcox, as the centre of the column.

Third Brigade, Col. Howard, of Maine, commanding.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon:

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, July 18, 1861.

To Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington:

The First Division, under Gen. Tyler, is between Germantown and Centreville.

The Second (Hunter's) is at this place just about to move forward to Centreville.

The Fifth (Miles') is at the crossing of the old Braddock Road, with the road from this to Fairfax Station, and is ordered forward to Centreville by the old Braddock Road.

Barry's Battery has joined it.

One of Col. Heintzelman's Brigade (Wilcox) is at Fairfax Station.

Col. Heintzelman and his other Brigade are below the Station, but he has not reported to me since we have been here, and I have not been able to communicate with him. I think they are at Sangster's Station. The four men wounded yesterday belonged to Col. Miles' Division, who had some slight skirmishing in reaching the position.

Each column encountered about the same obstructions, trees felled across the road, but the axe-men cleared them out in a few moments.

There were extensive breastworks thrown up at this place, and some of them with embrasures resetted with sand-bags. Extensive breastworks were also thrown up at the Fairfax railroad station, and the road leading to Sangster's.

A great deal of work had been done by them, and the number and size of their camps show they have been here in great force.

Their retreat, therefore, must have a damaging effect upon them. They left in such haste, that they did not draw in their pickets, who came into one of our camps, thinking, as it occupied the same place, that it was their own.

The obstructions to the railroad, in the vicinity of the station, including the deep cut filled in with earth, &c., can be cleared out in a few hours. The telegraphic poles are up, with the wires on them. I look to having railroad telegraph communication in a very short time.

Much flour, some arms, forage tents, camp equipage, &c., were abandoned by them.

I am distressed to have to report excesses by our troops. The excitement of the men found vent in burning and pillaging, which, however, was soon checked. It distressed us all greatly. I go to Centreville in a few moments. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IRVIN McDOWELL,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Numerous trophies were brought to Washington this afternoon, including the Commissary's tent of the Third South Carolina Regiment, guns, books, coats, hats, and Palmetto buttons, the latter, as appeared from a stamp, manufactured in New-York.

All the masked batteries, so much talked of, and which rendered the leaders of our forces extremely careful in the forward movement, turn out to be nothing more than infantry breastworks of the meanest style of construction.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRAND ARMY AT CENTREVILLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18, 1861.

The troops reached Centreville at 9 o'clock to-day. The rebels made no resistance, but apparently left in a hurry. A little effort, it is thought, would have secured their rear and baggage trains. It is thought they will make a stand at Manassas, but I doubt it.

LEO.

GEN. McDOWELL'S COLUMN.

Advance of the Grand Army to Fairfax Court-House—Precipitate Retreat of the Rebels.

Editorial Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, Va., Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

Here we are,—in peaceable possession of Fairfax Court-house, without a fight and in hot pursuit of a flying foe. The column will move on as soon as the others come up, and probably encamp at Centreville to-night, within eight miles of Manassas Junction, at which point the rebels can be accommodated with a fight to-morrow, if they feel inclined.

I came on with the centre column, under Col. Hunter,—Gen. McDowell commanding in person. I drove over last night to the General's head-quarters at Arlington House, and although he was absent, the whole appearance of things was exceedingly symptomatic of a forward move. The servants were mysterious. The General's horses, with those of his aids, stood saddled in the yard, with baskets of provisions slung across the saddles. Regiments were blockading the roads,—moving outwards without knapsacks or baggage. Capt. Griffen's West Point battery stopped our carriage for half an hour. All these things, with sundry others which it is not necessary to mention, coupled with hints and wise nods I had received from those whose position forbid them from doing more, satisfied me that the advance of the great Army was close at hand. I made up my mind, indeed, that the great body of our troops would encamp for the night at about eight miles from the Potomac,—and that in the morning the first thing they would do would be to pay their respects to the rebels at Fairfax Court-house.

I made all needful preparations, hired a conveyance by the day for an indefinite period, packed it with such edibles as our hosts of the National and "Leo's" better half could comfortably provide, and at 4 o'clock this morning took my departure for the sacred soil of Virginia. We crossed the Long Bridge in the gray of the morning, and pushed on for some eight miles without meeting any further evidence of an army than a body of New-Jerseymen left to guard the railroad and telegraph where they are crossed by the turnpike. Soon after we came to a point where the road puzzled us by dividing; and we were fain to inquire of a small boy standing at the gate of a neighboring house which of the two would lead us to Fairfax. He told us both—but said the right hand one came first into the main turnpike, but that the troops had taken the other. We took the right, and after driving about a mile saw at our left, half a mile off, glittering among the trees the bright bayonets of our long line of troops,—while the artillery was just crossing the road by which we were approaching. We pushed our carriage into the front, and very soon overtook Gen. McDowell and his Staff, Major Wadsworth and Major Brown, accompanied by Capt. Whipple of the Topographical Engineers. We learned that this was one of four columns on their march under orders to converge at Fairfax Court-house. It consisted of about 6,000 men, and was led by the Second Rhode Island Regiment, under Gov. Sprague. The right column, which had taken the upper road, and under Col. Tyler, was to enter Fairfax from the direction of Germantown, consisted of about 12,000. To the south of us were Col. Miles with 5,700, and Col. Heintzelman with 10,000 men. We had thus a force of about 35,000 advancing from this point towards Manassas Junction. It is understood also that Gen. Patterson was to commence his advance towards Winchester yesterday, and to push Gen. Johnston, so as to prevent him from augmenting the forces in front of this wing of the Army.

At half past nine o'clock we came to a point at which the road, bordered with trees on each side, had been obstructed by trees felled across it. The axemen were ordered forward, and soon cleared the path. Passing on, the way led by an open wood, at the end of which rose what appeared to be a high square bank, on top of which we could see two or three horsemen riding backward and forward. A little further onward trees had been again felled across the road. Skirmishers were thrown out on either side, and the column moved on slowly, stopping now and then to feel its way, and being especially on its guard against surprises. Half a mile further we came to another blockade of trees, one of which had been very ingeniously turned exactly bottom upwards, so as to completely block the passage. The axemen soon took away the fence, cut down trees that were in the way, and made a side road through the adjoining field. We soon rose to the top of the hill, which proved to be what, in the distance, we had mistaken for an embankment. The house of Maj. Howard, who had gone with the Confederate Army, stood there, and the negroes left there told us the secession scouts had been there not half an hour before. The column stopped ten or fifteen minutes and then pushed on, coming, in half an hour, to a long embankment thrown across the road and the adjoining fields, with embrasures for cannon, and the huts of a camp in the rear, which had been abandoned with so much haste by the rebels only two hours before, that they left great quantities of meat, rice, clothes, blankets, &c., as spoils for our troops, who followed so close upon their heels. The works were extensive but not strong, and it was not very clear that any cannon had ever been mounted upon them. The embrasures were lined by sand-bags, each marked, "The Confederate States," one of which inscriptions I cut out for a trophy. Our men raised the Star-Spangled Banner on the ramparts, and greeted it with three hearty cheers. Just then we caught sight, at some three miles distant, of the long line of Col. Tyler's column, marching along the upper road, with its white-topped baggage wagons in the rear, and the glorious Stars and Stripes flying in the van. Our column advanced rapidly, and in twenty minutes, at a quarter before twelve, raised the National flag on the Fairfax Court-house, a small brick building on the left of the street. The place was entirely deserted by the rebel troops, and, indeed, by the whole male population. The rebel Quartermaster's office had been abandoned in as much haste as the works we had passed, and great quantities of letters, papers, &c., were found strewn over the floor and the adjacent ground. I picked up a letter from a mother to her son, begging him if possible, to come and see them before he should be ordered off, and inclosing a lock of her hair, neatly braided and tied with white ribbon. I shall take that as a memento to one who will appreciate and sympathize with the sentiment which prompted the gift. We are told here that the rebels intend to make a stand at Centreville, seven miles further on. This I do not believe. They have unquestionably fallen back to Manassas Junction, and whether they make fight there or not, I consider a little doubtful, though the chances are that they will.

Gen. McDowell intends, I believe, to stop at Centreville to-night, and push on to Manassas in the morning. The whole army will be with him, and it will sweep before it all the forces that may oppose its progress. The onward movement has fairly commenced and it will not stop this side of Richmond.

H. J. R.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Wednesday—12 o'clock.

In company with some friends we started ou at sunrise this morning to accompany the advance of the Grand Army into Virginia. It was understood that Patterson had commenced a forward movemen towards Winchester, and that this was to be in combination with his. Our ride in the morning was through a beautiful wooded country, with gentle slopes, and in some places hills of considerable size We avoided the marching columns and by a cross-road struck upon the line near the front. Here we left our carriage and marched along by the side of the troops. It was one of the most inspiring sights I ever witnessed: the long line of glittering bayonets marching up hill and down, as far as the eye could see, the cavalry, (a few companies of Regulars,) and the rumbling artillery, with here and there a white-covered artillery wagon.

The men were in fine spirits, and marched along in the loose style of a regular march, but with quick step. We had some pleasant words with Col. Hunter and Gen. McDowell, and then walked quickly to the front. On either side, the skirmishers spread out, the bayonets glistening through the corn-fields, the line advancing very carefully, though occasionally nothing could prevent the men stopping for the delicious blackberries that filled the fields.

Gen. McDowell informed us that he was concentrating four columns at Fairfax Court-house—one on the right, under Gen. Tyler, of about 12,000 men, through Falls Village and Germantown; one on the left, of about 5,700, under Miles, and the left wing, under Heintzelman, with about 6,000. Suddenly, as we were picking berries by the road-side, came the word "Halt!" An orderly rode up and said, "General, we are in a trap; trees are cut down in front of us; there seems to be a masked battery beyond!" The General took it calmly, and ordered the skirmishers to advance, while we poor civilians were expecting every instant to hear the whistling of the balls over our heads. As we approached the long line of earthwork, we could see our skirmishers slowly approach it, while our pioneers were clearing out the trees cut down in the road. At length the bayonets can be seen shining on the mounds, and we breathe freer, and hurry on. It is a line perhaps 50 rods long, with embrasures, lined with sand-bags, very poorly built, all say. We mount it, and shout, and then proceed to cut the name from the sand bags, "Confederate States," as a trophy. Soon the glorious old stars wave from it, with a cheer from the tramping columns, that shook the trees. Behind it was the camp of the enemy, apparently just deserted—a very fairly-constructed camp with drains systematically made. Every tent had had a little bower of leaves near it. Our men rushed in with "Hooray! took the Seceshers' camp!" and poked over the rubbish, finding some meat and eggs and other little matters, which showed that the enemy were not starving. One of the Rhode Islanders captured a little raccoon, which he tried to store in his knapsack, but did not find an agreeable prisoner. There seemed to have been some two or three regiments there, and as we learned soon after from the negroes, they had only left about two hours before. We stopped beyond and had a talk at an old farm-house with the negro women. They said the people had all run, and told them they would be murdered, but, as one old woman said, she thought she would stay, "for she might see the salvation of the Lord!" In the next house, a white woman stood at the door very pale and weeping, as the column thundered by. She said she had a husband in the Secession army. Soon after, we passed a nice house abandoned. Our men had entered it and were searching every nook and corner. I looked over the books. They showed an intelligent family, with interest in scientific and agricultural matters. One man picked up a letter with the following passage: "Give my love to Susy and to Aunt M., and tell John to *shoot a Yankee for me!*" At precisely 12 o'clock, the advance-guard of the Grand Army entered Fairfax Court-house with tremendous cheers, and a kind of a rush that for a moment looked as if they might go to plundering. But there was nothing of the kind, except the searching for papers in the Town Clerk's Office, and some little pickings from the deserted work-shops.

Soon a man climbs up into the Court-house and hauls down the secession flag amid groans and cheers, and up goes the bright Union banner. I am writing in the office of the tavern where the secession officers have left some of their luggage, and the Rhode-Island Second are marching by with wild cries, their battery in the van. They sleep and bivouac in the yards of the houses. The handsome figure and face of Col. Burnside can be seen everywhere. Col. Hunter, with his quiet, gentlemanly manner, is directing the lines, and Gen. McDowell, with Maj. Brown and Maj. Wadsworth, are sitting their horses, and watching with their glasses the very dark lines on the hills about a mile to the South, which show that Gen. Tyler is approaching. Now the Rhode-Island First goes by, and the New-Hampshire Second, (a New-Hampshire pioneer comes in and boasts that he was the first New-Hampshire man on Virginia soil.) A lady comes out of a house near, and swings a Union flag, "the first," she says, "she has dared to for months."

Our landlady comes in and deplores, with tears, that all her forks and spoons have been carried off! The regiments now march by so quickly that we do not catch their names. They will all concentrate at Centreville. All are in the finest spirits, and only fear that the seceshers will run too fast to be caught.

Gen. McDowell seems to manage everything excellently. He is evidently a thorough gentleman and soldier. We are very sorry to hear that through some mistake, the Garibaldians at the left, have only *five* rounds of ammunition. All is quiet now, and the men are eating their lunch.

A CIVILIAN.

FROM PENSACOLA.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, July 18.

A special dispatch from Pensacola to the Mobile *Register*, dated July 14, says Capt. Clinton's Montgomery Mounted Rifles fired on the launch of a National steamer, near East Pass, this morning, killing several men, including the commanding officer.

THE MASSACHUSETTS WEBSTER REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 18.

The Twelfth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Fletcher Webster, visited the city this afternoon from Fort Warren. They were escorted to the Common by the Second Battalion of Infantry, where they were reviewed by Gov. Andrew and staff, and an immense crowd of citizens. After the review a rich and beautiful standard was presented to the Regiment—Edward Everett making the presentation address, which was responded to by Col. Webster. The Regiment is uniformed from the United States Army pattern, is well drilled and thoroughly equipped for active service.

FROM ILLINOIS.

CAIRO, Ill., Wednesday, July 17.

Last night some Secessionists at Nashville, Washington County, in this State, destroyed several dwellings belonging to loyal citizens, and cut down the Stars and Stripes, and hoisted in its place the secession flag. Several Union men of the town have been notified to leave immediately.

There is no news from the South.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. GARNETT.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18.

The remains of Gen Garnett passed through Harrisburgh, *en route* to Baltimore, where they will be taken to Fortress Monroe, and conveyed under a flag of truce to Richmond. The remains are inclosed in a metallic case.

FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 17.

The *Democrat* has the following special dispatch from Jefferson City: "A company of Secessionists under Capt. Magoffin, a brother of Ex-Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, had a skirmish yesterday with the Home Guards between Sidalia and Georgetown, in which the Home Guard lost seven killed and the Secessionists three. Capt. Magoffin then retired to his farm, six miles northwest of Georgetown, where he is encamped with 700 men, and his force is constantly increasing." Advices from Calaway County say that Gen. Harris, with 800 men, is encamped thirteen miles north of Fulton. The National forces will probably reach him to-morrow.

Mr. Burch, a school-teacher here, has been arrested for inciting mutiny among the soldiers, and sent to Booneville for trial before a court-martial.

Col. Boernstein has announced that he will administer no more oaths of allegiance, but keep all prisoners confined until they can be released without detriment to the cause of the Government.

A messenger from Col. Boernstein to Col. McNiel was arrested while on his way to Fulton, and his life threatened. He was, however, finally released. The messenger swallowed the dispatches.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 17, *via* BALTIMORE, July 18.

Two steamers from Norfolk were seen landing troops, this morning, at Sewall's Point, where it is apparent that formidable preparations are being made to annoy our shipping and perhaps the fortress itself.

There are doubtless masked batteries at Willoughby's Point and opposite the Rip Raps.

These preparations will, however, be ineffectual, in view of the terrible engines of destruction to be brought against the rebels opposite the Fortress, in case they attempt to disturb us. Sewell's Point has no stragetic importance.

Two negroes escaped from Pig Point last night and found refuge at Newport's News. They had been obliged to work in trenches, and report that the Confederates are in large force opposite Newport's News.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment sailed for Boston this evening, in the *S. R. Spaulding*. Care had to be taken by the authorities to prevent the carrying of contrabands, several of whom were smuggled on board the vessel.

Col. Max Weber's regiment will encamp beyond Hampton.

The *Susquehanna* sailed to-day for New-York for repairs.

The *Mount Vernon* has just arrived from Washington with important dispatches for Gen. Butler.

Gen. Butler made an appropriate speech on the departure of the Massachusetts regiments. It is evident that they do not go home in the best humor.

A private letter from Newport's News states that the Thirty-first Regiment have marched into Virginia and are in constant expectation of a brush with the Secessionists surrounding them.

Between flies by day and myriads of musquetos at night, they are not likely to fail in skirmishing for want of practice. The demand for musqueto-nets promises to rival that for Havelocks.

The weather is represented as being unbearable, and those who are provided sufficiently are glad to change their clothes twice a day. The small army cap is not at all in favor, and is replaced by anything effecting shade.

The Scott Life Guard and three other regiments are practicing the battalion drill—an exercise on a larger scale than has ever been attempted in New-York, requiring as it does four regiments, or 4,000 men.

Two *attachés* of the Stars and Stripes went out for a stroll, and upon their return to quarters they held aloft an imposing secession cap. When asked for an explanation, they related that in passing along near home, and totally unarmed, they came upon three rebels fully armed, yet who precipitately fled. Their hasty retreat resulted in the loss of the cap, which had shown the good taste to take the opposite direction to its hot-headed owner. The elaborations of silk and gold thread marked it the property of an officer.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

The inhabitants of the neighborhood adjoining Forts Tejon and Mojave have commenced getting up a petition to the Government, asking that the garrisons of these forts may be retained. The stockholders assert that they are at the mercy of the Indians since the withdrawal of the troops. It is said that the commander of the Pacific Department is forwarding to the Secretary of War a suggestion for the establishment of a central military station at Vadous, which would necessitate a revision of the general order—alluded to on Tuesday—constituting Los Angelos a head-quarters.

The three remaining companies of the Fourth Infantry had arrived at San Francisco, at last advices, from Portland, Oregon. They were brought in under command of Capt. H. D. Walling. Additional intelligence, from Lieut. Mullins' wagon-road expedition, reported its members in good health.

The head-quarters of the Third (new) Regiment of United States Regular Cavalry having been located by the Secretary of War at Pittsburgh, Penn., officers to recruit for it were sent there some time since. The National Hotel was the place temporarily selected as the rendezvous, but as yet enlisting seems to go on very slowly. Col. Hunter, late an Army Paymaster, was, it will be remembered, appointed Commandant of this regiment. If the war progresses at the rate it promises to do just now, the Third Cavalry will have one battalion organized in time to celebrate the peace.

The Texas troops still remain at Fort Hamilton, as ignorant of their future movements as when they arrived here. The men are becoming restless and very impatient. Neither the proposition to send them to Western garrison duty, nor that to disband them having been acted upon, there is no knowing how they will be disposed of. Meantime their expenses are about $500 a day, for which there is no return whatever.

The repairs of the steamer *Freeborn*, of the Chesapeake flotilla, are nearly finished at the Washington Navy-yard. The firing of her battery nearly shook her apart, and considerable strengthening of her sides is necessary. Notwithstanding this, her 32-pounders are to be exchanged for heavier guns.

Philadelphia is about to get a valuable "benefit" from the Navy. The clothing head-quarters are to be there. This will give employment to a large number of hands all the year round. It is time that we had a New-Yorker at the head of one of the Washington Departments, as the Empire City has all the profitless jobbing, and few of the flat advantages of the Navy. The vessels to be paid off are seldom here.

A survey of the steamer *Connecticut* (late *Mississippi*) took place yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, by Commodore Breese, Capt. Foote and Naval Constructor Delano. The masts of the sailing frigate *Potomac*, 50, are now all aloft, and her rigging set up. It is supposed that she will be ready for commission in three weeks. The steam corvette *Richmond*, 14, late of the Mediterranean Squadron, was floated into the dry-dock yesterday. A close examination of her will be made to-day. The stores of the *Supply* are gone on board. Affairs on Governor's Island are unusually dull. With the exception of the daily drills and the gun-rifling, there is little evidence to be found on the Island that the nation is engaged in war. Recruits from Rochester, Buffalo, Philadelphia and other places, arrive three or four times a week, and the inspections by general officers take place. The troops brought from Bedloe's Island remain in camp, near the Bay. Capt. Ewing, United States Army, is recruiting a Company in Boston. There are now 1,500 hands employed at the Charlestown Navy-yard. One hundred ship carpenters were hired on Tuesday.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy-yard are brisk. The *Keystone State* and *Cumberland* are nearly finished, the latter being still in dock. The keel of the new steamer *Tuscarora* will be completed in a few weeks, and the vessel be launched in about two months. The work on the *Juniata* will not begin until that on the *Tuscarora* is ended.

Fort Lafayette, near Fort Hamilton, is to be made a prison for political offenders, and will be well guarded.

The "Pegrams" of the "C. S. A.," having called forth many conflicting items, we append a brief account of them: Capt. Geo. H. Pegram was a Virginian; graduated at West Point in 1833; was Lieutenant and Adjutant under Gen. Taylor in the Florida war, and was one of his Aids at Okechobee. Subsequently he was Aid to Gen. Scott, and while visiting at Elizabethtown, married the accomplished Miss Spencer. Capt. Pegram retired from the Army because he was refused leave of absence.

Col. John Pegram also graduated at West Point, (about 1851.) He entered the Second Dragoons, became Adjutant, and served in Utah and Kansas with that regiment. He visited Europe during the last Italian war, and was on the field of Solferino. He is about 30 years of age, and bears, personally, an excellent character.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 18.

Secretary Forney called the Senate to order, and stated that he had a note from the Vice-President saying that he should be absent for the rest of the session.

On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, Mr. Foote was elected President *pro tem.*

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, introduced a bill for the construction of a railway from the Navy-yard to Georgetown, D. C. Referred to the District of Columbia Committee.

The bill to provide for an Assistant Secretary of the Navy was taken up.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment providing for an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, hoped the amendment would not be put in this bill.

After a short debate, the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed.

Mr. Hale moved to take up the bill for the better organization of the Marine Corps, which was agreed to. The amendments of the Naval Committee were adopted.

The bill passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, from the Military Committee, reported back the bill for the better organization of the military establishment, with amendments, made yesterday, and others.

The hour for the special order having arrived, on which Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, had the floor, it was postponed until to-morrow.

The amendments of the Military Committee were then considered.

The amendment in regard to the filling of vacancies at the West Point Academy, led to a very long discussion, and a great number of minor amendments were offered. Finally the matter was settled by striking out all that relates to filling vacancies.

After further consideration, it was agreed that the officers on the retired list receive the pay proper, but no extra allowances.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, offered an amendment, that no part of the Army or Navy shall be used to subjugate or hold, as conquered provinces, any sovereign State, lately one of the United States, or in any way interfere with African Slavery.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, said he would like to add, "except to suppress rebellion and hang traitors."

Mr. Sherman said that he was astonished at such an amendment. He wished to repel any such insinuation. It was in no part the object to subjugate the States or abolish Slavery. The purpose was to maintain the national honor and uphold the national flag everywhere. They simply wished to maintain the Constitution. It was only those who wished to break up the Government that desired to alter the Constitution. He moved not to alter a line, but would not allow any imputation to be fixed on his constituents.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, said from what he had heard here and elsewhere, the people of the South might be well alarmed that the war was intended to subjugate and abolish Slavery. He referred to the speech of the Senator from Connecticut (Dixon) and the Senator from Oregon (Baker,) and the bill of the Senator.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, explained that he had said in case the contest came to the question between Union and Slavery, he believed the people would say Slavery must go down, and he still said so.

Mr. Lane, of Kansas, moved to amend by inserting, unless it shall be necessary in enforcing the laws, or maintaining the Constitution and Union. He said he represented a State trampled on by the slave oligarchy. He found cruelty practiced on them of all kinds, yet he would have abided by all compromises of the Constitution, and permitted Slavery to exist in the States where it was. But it has forced war on us, and he did believe Slavery would not survive after the march of the Union Army, and he thanked God it was so. The whole country had been accursed with it. In all the troubles of Kansas no one from that side complained, but now they complain that the President has violated the Constitution. He thought it was better that Slavery should perish than one inch of the country should be parted with.

Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, said he regretted the introduction of the amendment. He thought it injustice to charge the rebellion to the institution of Slavery. The man who conducted the war of the revolution himself was a slaveholder. Some of the warmest friends of the Union are now slaveholders. This is not a war of subjugation, and he did not want a false impression to go to loyal men, who are struggling to preserve the Union.

Mr. Browning said he could not regret the introduction of the amendment. He believed the whole trouble had grown out of the institution of Slavery; grown out of a struggle to expand itself where it had no right to go. There was never such forbearance as that shown by the North, and there never was a more atrocious rebellion or causeless treason. He thought this was a war of subjugation—expressly to subjugate rebellion.

Mr. Sherman said it was not a war to subjugate States. It was to subjugate rebellious citizens, but the State remains.

Mr. Browning said he might call it what he pleased. He was for subjugation. The contest was to decide whether there is any such thing as a Government, and a struggle for the life of the nation. He wished to say that he approved to the uttermost the acts of the President, and he would have been recreant if he had not done all he could to preserve the Union. Treason was everywhere, and the Capital was threatened, and the President called on the States, yet the Senators from Kentucky and Missouri approved the refusal of their Governors to answer the call of the President.

Mr. Powell said the Capital was not in danger then—Virginia was then in the Union.

Mr. Browning said if the Capital was not then in danger, it never was. He argued that loyal States had no right to refuse the call of the President. He said if the issue was forced on the people, whether Slavery or the Government should go down, with all hopes for the future for liberty, then he would have the last vestige of this barbarism swept from the land, or let the Government go down in a manly effort to sustain it, and sweep away the cause of all the trouble.

Mr. Pomeroy, of Kansas, said he had the deepest

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Policy of the British Government in Regard to the Slave-Trade.

Celebration of July Fourth in London.

France and the New Kingdom of Italy.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

INTERESTING FROM TURKEY AND INDIA.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, and from Queenstown on the evening of the 7th inst., arrived here at an early hour yesterday morning.

The *Glasgow* arrived at Queenstown on the 4th and at Liverpool early on the morning of the 5th inst.

The *Adriatic* reached Galway at about noon on the 4th inst.

The Americans in London, on the Fourth of July, celebrated the national anniversary by a public breakfast, at the Royal Opera Hotel, St. James'. They met at 2 o'clock, and separated about 7. The preparations were hastily made, as the festival was only determined upon a few days in advance. Mr. ADAMS, the American Minister, had already accepted an engagement to attend the annual speech-day at Harrow School, and sent a letter regretting his inability, on that account, to be present. In his letter he urged the necessity, at this trying moment, for every faithful citizen to renew his vows of adherence to the ancient doctrines of the great anniversary. Rev. Dr. PATTEN, of New-York, was President of the meeting, and proposed the usual patriotic sentiments, which were received with much enthusiasm, particularly one to "The Stars and Stripes, now and forever," which was followed by the song of the "Star-Spangled Banner," the audience joining in the chorus. In addition to the Chairman, the principal speakers were Mr. MORAN, Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST NOEL, Prof. ORDRONAUX, of New-York, Rev. Dr. EDDY, of Boston, Mr. JOHN CASSELL, the publisher, &c. All the speakers evinced strong feelings of patriotism.

An influential deputation had had interviews with Lord JOHN RUSSELL and the Duke of NEWCASTLE respectively, on the subject of the African Slave-trade.

The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society handed to Lord JOHN RUSSELL a statement in reference to the non-fulfillment by Spain of her treaty obligations for the suppression of the Slave-trade—to the reëstablishment of Consulates at Mozambique and other places on the east Coast of Africa, and to the present position of the slave traffic generally.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL explained the position of the Government upon the question, and denounced the conduct of Spain. He said the Government was considering the expediency of establishing Consulates at various points along the African coast as one means of checking the Slave-trade.

The Duke of Newcastle, in reply to the statements made to him, said that he had given every instruction to the Governors of British settlements in Africa, to do their utmost to encourage native commerce. The growth of cotton was a most important branch of the question, and he hoped that capitalists would be induced to enter more warmly into that enterprise.

It is the intention of Queen Victoria to visit Ireland towards the latter end of August. Her Majesty will remain four or five days at the Vice-Regal Lodge, in the Phenix Park, and will probably visit the camp at the Curragh of Kildare. Her Majesty's visit being of a private nature, no public receptions or ceremonies are contemplated.

At a meeting of the Mexican bondholders in London, several resolutions were passed, and the presence of a naval squadron was urged, and also that no subterfuge should be listened to. A deputation were to wait on Lord JOHN RUSSELL.

The Emperor of France had left Paris for Vichy. It is asserted on good authority that Gen. FLEURY will go to Turin as Extraordinary Ambassador, in order to notify to King VICTOR EMANUEL the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France.

The *Patrie* says: "France is about to increase the garrison of the frontier towns of the patrimony of St. Peter."

The Prince DE ROMBINO, bearer of the address signed by a number of the inhabitants of Rome, petitioning the Emperor of the French to withdraw his army from that city, has been received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, (M. THOUVENEL;) but simply, it is said, as a private individual, and not as a delegate of the petitioners.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was very dull. Rentes closed at 67.85.

There were rumors of the French having evacuated Civita Vecchia, and that they were also about to evacuate Viterbo, but they lacked confirmation.

The insurrection in Spain was entirely confined to Loja, and on the 4th inst. the town was entirely surrounded by troops. The insurgents were shouting, "The Republic forever!" "Death to the Pope!"

A Madrid telegram of the 5th announces that the troops had taken Loja.

Prince NAPOLEON, in his yacht *Reine Hortense*, had arrived at Lisbon on a visit to the King of Portugal.

A royal manifesto announces that the King and Queen of Prussia will be crowned at Konigsberg in October next.

Late accounts from Constantinople confirm the belief that the Sultan is determined to carry out his projected reforms.

A Russian squadron consisting of six vessels had arrived off Beyrout.

Reports had been current of disturbances at Jerusalem, but they are contradicted by the Paris *Patrie*.

The Bombay mails (date not given) had reached Malta and left there for Marseilles on the 5th inst.

A Calcutta telegram of June 12 states that Mr. LAING, the Chancellor of the Indian Exchequer, had sailed for England.

INTERESTING FROM PARIS.

The C. S. Commissioners—Their Last Dodge—Why Minister Sanford is in Paris—What he has Done for the Government—The French Press—The Fourth of July.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 5, 1861.

The agents of the Southern Confederacy at Paris, after exhausting all other expedients for enlisting the action and the aid of the French Government, have now hit upon the dodge of a direct postal system between the French and Confederate ports, to be carried in French steamers. The creole and other Southern population in Paris complain loudly—forgetting with true Southern effrontery that they have no right to complain—that they are now cut off from all mail communication with their friends, bankers and agents in the Southern States, and they have jumped to the wonderful conclusion that the French Government takes the same interest in this deprivation that they do. To effect their object these Southern agents attempt first to create a panic among French commercial men who have extensive business relations with the Southern States, in the hope that these men will exert a pressure upon the Government and thus form an entering wedge for Messrs. ROST, KING & Co. Once engaged in negotiation, no matter upon what subject, they hope to be able to "place" their arguments in favor of the recognition of the Slave Confederacy here and there in the conversation. But even with the advantages which the French language and the creole influence afford them, these Southern gentlemen must invent some better dodge than this if they hope to "wool-gather" the old rats of European diplomacy. Whenever Mr. LINCOLN shall have shown himself incapable of carrying out the policy he has adopted; in other words, whenever the Slave Confederacy shall have shown itself capable of resisting the North and of maintaining a separate existence, then the agents of the Confederate States will be received officially by the French Government, and not before. Ample time will be allowed to prove which of the two contending parties is the strongest, and in the meantime no "dodge" that these apprentices in the art of diplomacy can invent will avail in entrapping the French Government.

Some of your Northern cotemporaries affect to find a just subject of reproach in the fact that Mr. SANFORD, the American Minister to Belgium, has an apartment at Paris, and spends a part of his time here. This only proves once more the natural antagonism of the American character and the proverbial ungratefulness of Republics and Republicans. One would suppose that the Northern journals could find enough of vent for their hostile propensities in the traitors to the Union, without attacking their own friends and those who are doing most for them.

The facts are these: Mr. SANFORD, being the first of the foreign diplomatic agents to leave for Europe, was charged by the Government with a sort of secret diplomatic mission, which it should be mentioned in passing, is no new thing in the history of diplomacy. He was charged with a supervision over the Legation at Paris during the interval that was supposed would intervene between the recall of Mr. FAULKNER and the arrival of Mr. DAYTON. He was also authorized to sound the ground in London and Paris, and see what was the feeling towards the United States, for the Government at Washington wished to know where it stood in its foreign relations, and it did not know to what extent the Ministers of Mr. BUCHANAN had been active in favor of the Union. Mr. SANFORD learned, on arriving at Paris, that the Minister of the United States at Brussels, Mr. FAIR, was not, in his official capacity at least, a Secessionist, and that the same was true of Mr. FAULKNER, at Paris; but he found, in hunting up his old acquaintances of the diplomatic corps, and in private circles, a most deplorable ignorance on the real nature of the issue in the United States, and of the probable results of the struggle. Finding, therefore, that there was no special need of his services at Brussels, (which, however, is only eight hours by rail from Paris, he took an elegant suite of rooms at Paris for two months, and while awaiting the retirement of Mr. FAULKNER, set to work giving and seeking information in the interest of his Government. He convened at his rooms leading French and English journalists and statesmen, and he invited there to meet them his American friends, and such of his diplomatic colleagues as had arrived in Europe. A free interchange of opinions took place, and the result was most salutary, as the changed tone of certain leading journals and statesmen absolutely proves. Here, and from this point of view, we can see nothing in all this to condemn; on the contrary, we believe that an invaluable service was rendered to the cause of the Union thereby.

The same fault-finding journals ridicule Mr. SANFORD, because he was said to be giving diplomatic lessons at Paris to his newly-arrived colleagues. Perhaps he has given some such lessons; he is certainly capable of doing it; and if the gentlemen who find fault should ever be honored with a diplomatic mission to some Court, of which they knew neither the language nor the etiquette, they would only be too glad, we are sure, to rehearse a little before arriving at the last step in their journey. They would perhaps find little harm in such a procedure, and might even find it in bad taste that people at home should say anything about it. It is true that black GEORGE DIGGS used to be here to do that kind of thing for newly-arrived American diplomats; but GEORGE is not ubiquitous, and when such a shoal of diplomatic gentlemen arrive, cannot be everywhere at the same time. Besides that, GEORGE charges for his services, which is no trifling consideration to our meanly-paid foreign agents.

A leading article in the *Journal des Debats*, three days ago, on the American question, has attracted a good deal of attention; but the interest was concentrated principally upon the development of a hypothesis which is not new in the United States, that of an ultimate division of the Union into three separate States, to be called a Northern State, a Western State and a Southern State.

M. GUEROULT, the able editor of the *Opinion Nationale*, a paper which has taken the lead in defence of the North and the Union, yesterday published an article in which he records his regrets that the great American Union, the only model in existence on a grand scale of the system of self-government, is going to be obliged to modify this system for the future for the European system of strong government. We must hope, in the interest of humanity, that M. GUEROULT's previsions are not to be realized.

The Americans at Paris had no organized celebration of the Fourth of July. The day was, nevertheless, celebrated in isolated parties, and for our own part we had the good fortune to fall into an ambuscade of young New-York beauties,—a regular battery of black eyes and rosy cheeks, that made one glad he had a country and a Fourth of July to celebrate. What was better, (but only for the undersigned be it understood,) the war is beginning to tell, even at this distance, on the proportion of the sexes, and thus we found ourself, by the scarcity of the masculine admixture, converted into a sort of *pater familias*, which was far from constituting a disagreeable feature of the celebration. The excursion terminated at the romantic spot called Robinson, in honor of Robinson Crusoe's lonely island, and there, in the branches of an old chestnut tree, on which tables have been built for diners, a grand dinner took place, interspersed with certain patriotic songs which startled the birds and some neighboring Englishmen from their propriety, and caused the French to stare with an unusual curiosity. The American flag waved by the side of the tri-color, from the top of the tree, and if the French did not comprehend the songs of "Hail Columbia" and the "Star Spangled Banner," they at least knew what the intertwining of the flags meant, and could appreciate the value of songs uttered by the lips of a dozen such charming belles as those that formed our patriotic chorus. MALAKOFF.

The Case of Paterson vs. Bonaparte—Judicial Value of the Napoleonic Decrees—Pesth in a Ferment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 5, 1861.

If it be possible to add iniquity to an iniquitous deed by the manner of doing it, the Imperial Court of Appeal has achieved that consummation by its judgment in the case of Paterson *vs.* Bonaparte. Not contented with adopting the opinion of the Tribunal of first instance, that the matter had been conclusively disposed of by the present Emperor's family council, it was not ashamed to indorse every fallacy of that unscrupulous advocate, but very poor lawyer, Procureur-General CHAIX D' EST ANGE, and to proclaim the validity of those decrees of NAPOLEON I., which Advocate-General MERVEILLEUX DEVIGNAN had not the impudence to defend, and which M. BENOIT CHAMPY's judgment did not rely upon. I had been almost tempted to hope better things of M. DEVIENNE, the present Chief-President of the Imperial Court. He is little known in Paris; has never been much mixed up in politics, and was translated here from the Lyons Bench, partly because of a difficulty in choosing a Chief Justice among the Parasian magistrates, without exciting much bitter jealousy, partly on account of an idea that it was well now and then to give one of the great prizes of the profession to a provincial lawyer, and partly on account of his large private fortune, which is at least 100,000 francs a year—an immense income for France. M. DEVIENNE therefore was the man of all others who might have taken advantage of this glorious opportunity to make himself a name, by doing justice at the risk of losing court favor. I should state, by the way, that by possibility M. DEVIENNE may, after all, have voted for Mrs. PATERSON. The French judges never deliver *seriatim* judgments. They deliberate in secret, and for aught that is known, the judgment pronounced in the name of the Court may be only that of a bare majority. It is, I fear, but too certain that in all political cases the French Government has had a packed majority of judges in every court. The law officers, however, got so frightened at the close shave in the Court below in this Paterson case, that fearing the possibility of DUPEN being seized with a conscientious fit in his old age, and treating the Court of Cassation (if the case should be carried there,) to some of BERRYER's crushing reasons against the *chose jugée* of the family council, that they resolved to get upon the record a judgment in favor of Plon-Plon upon every possible point, so that unless the Court of Cassation should differ with every one of their reasons the result must stand. The Court, acting under the dictation of CHAIX D'EST ANGE, says that JEROME BONAPARTE was only 19 at the time of the marriage, (a circumstance by the way quite unimportant, except so far as it may create a prejudice,) although his own declarations and his rank as Lieutenant in the Navy go to show that he was 21 and upwards; that the marriage was declared void by the first degree of NAPOLEON I, of II. Ventose, year XIII, although that decree did not profess to avoid the marriage, but only issued the ridiculous and illegal injunction that no functionaries should register it; that the marriage was again annulled by the second degree of 30 Ventose of the same year, which decree was never heard of until it was raked out of the archives for the purposes of this cause, and which, moreover, was never countersigned by any minister, never inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and never, in short, promulgated in any of the ways hitherto held essential, even in the worst times, to the investiture of these arbitrary decrees with the character of laws; that this much dissolved marriage was twice dissolved again by NAPOLEON III.'s family council in 1856 and 1860, both times upon the strength of the *chose jugée* by NAPOLEON I., although to the first trial Mrs. PATERSON was no party, and although the second was a mere provisional proceeding, called *en referé*, on the occasion of breaking the seals after a decease, which never decides any question of merits. The Court's judgment concludes with an *ad captandum* flourish about the second marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE with the Princess CATHERINE of Wurtemberg, "in the face of Europe," and talks of the injustice which would be done to the second family of the "sovereign annulling" if the first marriage, pronounced half a century ago, were now to be set aside. Now, then, observations are disgracefully irrelevant to the point at issue. The Court knows very well that by French law Mrs. PATERSON had no opportunity of trying the question till after JEROME's death, and therefore the "half century," which reads so well in the paragraph, has evidently nothing to do with the matter. Neither is the subserviency of the minor sovereigns of Europe to NAPOLEON I., in the height of his glory and power, any legal argument. M. CHAIX D'EST ANGE's great and ingenious invention for remedying the want of any legal proceeding on the part of JEROME's mother to set aside the marriage made without her consent, was the suggestion that by the creation of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., succeeded at once to the old sovereign jurisdiction of the Kings of France over all members of the family, and that in virtue of this jurisdiction, the maternal authority to set aside a marriage made before he was clothed with the purple, became vested in him. The Court servilely adopted this argument, which, it is to be observed, never occurred to CAMBACERES, the Arch-Chancellor of NAPOLEON I., who told him that if he wished to annul the marriage he must get his mother to *sue in a court of law.*

To give you an idea of the judicial value of these Napoleonic decrees, which are now set up to avoid an American marriage, I send you an extract from an opinion of an eminent French advocate, Monsieur LE BERGNIER, written for quite another purpose. This opinion, which is appended to a petition lately presented to the Senate, complaining of a decree by which the present Emperor has illegally (as it is alleged) enlarged the powers of M. HAUPMAN, Prefect of the Seine, says:

"It has been justly remarked that under the first Empire a great many illegal decrees were issued. And one of the most unanswerable of the many charges made against the Senate of NAPOLEON I. is that it made no attempt to check the usurpations of the Executive power. And what was the consequence? Why, that the tribunals did not dare to do what the Senate neglected. The *Bulletin des Lois* contains a heap of decrees of all sorts, touching private as well as general interests, which perplex lawyers and torment families. It was not till the Senate disappeared that the Court of Cassation invented the doctrine of the *fait accompli*, in the interest of the peace of families who trembled lest acts upon which their whole fortune, in many cases, depended, should be attacked. The old Council of State showed more courage. In that body were many great advocates who have left lasting *souvenirs* at the bar; jurisconsults who, like TREILHARD and BERLIER defended law inch by inch. These men continually sent back to the Minister drafts of decrees which were tainted with illegality, as the records will show. But very soon, in order to avoid the inconvenient supervision of the Council of State, their assistance was dispensed with, and then we come to that series of decrees which set all principle at defiance, and threw our law into a state of confusion which to this day frequently raises serious difficulties before the courts. It is true that the courts may refuse to act upon a decree manifestly unconstitutional, but is it right or fitting to impose upon courts of justice the painful, and as experience shows, very difficult task of branding as illegal an act emanating from the head of the State?"

I have seen a private letter from Pesth, dated July 15, which gives some interesting particulars of the state of feeling in that city on the reception of the news that the Emperor of Austria had refused to receive the address of the Hungarian Diet. Early in the morning bills were placarded in the streets announcing that the members of the Lower Chamber were requested to meet in secret conference at noon, and that there would be a public sitting at 1 o'clock. At the secret sitting, M. GHYEZY, the President, who, with M. D'APPONYI, the President of the Upper Chamber, had been to Vienna with the address, was received with loud cheers. In a few words he informed the House of the failure of their mission. The Emperor would not see M. GHYEZY at all, and he only consented to receive M. D'APPONYI in his character of a Royal Government Commissioner, and not as President of a Chamber. The news soon spread to the crowd without, and produced a most painful impression. In the public sitting no Deputy rose to speak, and, after a pause, M. GHYEZY proposed that, in order to afford time for mature reflection, the House should adjourn for three days, the members meeting privately in the meantime. This motion was carried *nem. con.*, and the House broke up in a state of the greatest agitation. M. DEAK, who has been sulky since the rejection of the text of his original draft of the address, and is, moreover, rather unwell, was not present. It is understood that great differences of opinion prevail among the Deputies as to the course to be taken in this momentous crisis. Some are for passing a resolution, declaring simply that they will make no change whatever either in the form or tenor of the address. But there is strong reason for thinking that the majority will consent to the change demanded, because the country would blame the Chamber if, on a question of mere form, and merely for the barren satisfaction of refusing the Emperor the title of legitimate King of Hungary, all the dangers were to be incurred of the abandonment of that attitude of legal resistance which has been so long maintained. Moreover, the latest news from Vienna is of a nature greatly to modify the views of the ultra Constitutionalists. It appears that the European Ambassadors, being asked their opinion by M. DE RECHBERG, were all against the reception of the address by the Emperor in the form in which it was tendered. They said that, by accepting such an address, the Emperor would admit that he was not the rightful King of Hungary, and would thereby place himself in a difficult position with regard to diplomacy. The American Minister is said to have concurred in this advice. Lord BLOOMFIELD is reported to have said that, if the Emperor received the address as it was, the Emperor NAPOLEON and King VICTOR EMANUEL might eventually make use of it against him. Under these circumstances, the great probability is that the Diet, finding itself isolated and abandoned by those in whose support it had reckoned, will on this occasion show itself more moderate than is its wont, and make the concession required by Vienna. But this concession, it must be borne in mind, will only adjourn the crisis; for nobody thinks that the Emperor will listen to the claims of the address for a restoration of the laws of 1848, and upon this point it is certain that the Diet will not give way. The prospects, therefore, of a perfect understanding between the people and the Sovereign seems as far off as ever.

AFFAIRS IN LONDON.

Celebration of the Fourth—No Chance for Privateers Fitting Out in English Ports—The Oath of Allegiance Administered to Applicants for Passports—Lord Brougham, M. Du Chaillu and his Travels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 6, 1861.

The Fourth was very soberby and quietly kept, here in London. It was rather a feeling of duty, as if patriotism demanded it, than any hope of enjoyment, that induced some of the residents here, of whom Dr. PATTEN took the lead, to meet and have a breakfast, and make some speeches. Certainly it was a much better conducted affair than the unfortunate meeting at the Louvre in Paris, some time ago, which came near making a war out of hand, and the bad effects of which are likely to hurt us in England more than the cotton-interest itself. The breakfast, over which Dr. PATTEN presided, was lucky in not being lorded over by diplomats, who seem to be unlucky birds, to judge from our experiences of Messrs. CLAY, BURLINGAME, and HARVEY. This time it was the clergy who carried off the honors of the day, and if all our celebrations could be conducted so creditably as this one, it's a pity that they should not all be placed under the supervision of the cloth. There is little to be said of it further than that it was quiet and in good taste. Among the persons present, I noticed quite a number of theatrical celebrities. The pulpit and the stage are both strong engines, and we are lucky if we can keep them in alliance, and on our side, but this time they really seemed to fraternize and divide the dignities between themselves.

There are numberless stories going the rounds here, and no doubt many of them will reach home, about privateers fitting out, purchases of munitions of war being made, treacherous parties in our cities who still keep up communications between the South and its agents here, and other rumors of the same nature. I do not repeat them, because these are matters of which the authorities are better informed than any one else, and in times like these their arrangements ought to be respected. At the same time, for the comfort of those who are anxious, it is fair to state that the chance of any privateer clearing from an English port, seems not very great. Such a process as fitting one out can hardly be completed without attracting attention. Mr. MORSE, our Consul here, is very vigilant and active, and both he and Mr. ADAMS have large sources of information. Our seamen here are strongly Union, and won't permit the secession flag to show itself in this port, and know with tolerable accuracy what is suspicious and what is not. Still there can be no doubt it would be a great security if there were some sort of a Government vessel on this coast to act in concert with our authorities here.

The Secessionists expect to get their supplies in by way of Mexico, I am told. This is, of course, all in the air as yet, but no doubt they will try it before long. A cargo of arms might be smuggled into Texas very easily, one would think. They are an active set of people and will leave no stone unturned. Indeed, they boast already that they keep up regular communication with their friends at Richmond, and I have heard it hinted that the whole vigilance of the Government had not succeeded in cutting them off for more than ten days. Whether their secret friends in Baltimore or in Cincinnati act as their agents, I will not venture to say, but the fact is certain that the insurgent's agents here are still in pretty regular communication with their chiefs in the Southern States. There are, too, here in England, a number of men who don't show their hands honestly. I can lay my hands on at least half a dozen such who profess loyalty but who are strongly suspected of playing a double game which is all to our loss. Soon after the new Minister arrived here, he made a number of changes in the regulations of the Legation, tightening up the reins that had been allowed to become very slack, and among others a rule was made of exacting from everyone who came for a passport an oath of allegiance to the Government and Constitution, so that now a Secessionist must either perjure himself here, or must pass himself off as an Englishman in crossing over to France. This is good as far as it goes, but of course it is merely negative in its results, and Secessionists have shown such a facility at lying and cheating that they would hardly hesitate over this. There seems to be no way of compelling them to declare themselves, and it still remains a mystery, so far as I know, how their Commissioners managed to get their passports, or, indeed, how they manage to move about at all. Probably Mr. FAULKNER is responsible for it, or some of their consular friends who issue passports without having any right to do so.

Lord BROUGHAM, with his old inveterate hatred to Slavery, which is a sort of nature in him, still continues to brad-awl the Ministry and the country about the Slave-trade, and keep them up to the mark. He is now particularly savage against Spain for her behavior to San Domingo, and would, I should think, become in time rather discouraged at finding that that country will neither execute its treaties nor regard his sarcasms.

To leave politics for literature. The story of the great scientific battle has probably reached America, if anything besides the din of arms is heard there in these days. London is periodically the arena of some scientific or literary lion. They come and go every season, and while they are here the papers talk about them, and people read their book, and when something new comes they subside and are forgotten. Africa is the country which produces them to the greatest perfection, witness Dr. LIVINGSTONE. This season she has produced Mr. DU CHAILLU and the gorilla. The gorilla and ADELINA PATTI have been the great events this Spring. Mr. DU CHAILLU's book has been the intellectual food of the English for several months. Its sale has reached or passed the tenth thousand. He himself has been received into society, dined and lionized. But the wicked English, while shouting for his triumph and dragging him about as though he had been a prize specimen of his own gorilla, abused him unmercifully to each other, and made mincemeat of everything connected with him. An anti-gorilla party arose, who declared Mr. DU CHAILLU to be a humbug; his science to be fictitious, stolen from others, and clumsily stolen; his pretended discoveries to be mere bosh; and worse than this, they calumniated Mr. DU CHAILLU's own character, and affirmed that if his story were true—if he had lived where he said he had lived, and had obtained the protection of the native rulers, and remained so long as he affirmed—then it might be that Mr. DU CHAILLU was not a liar, but there was something else that he must certainly have been, and that was a negro-trader, engaged in buying negroes in the interior, and conveying them down to the slave-pens on the coast. In this way the slanderers of the gorilla endeavored to fasten Mr. DU CHAILLU on the horns of a dilemma. No wonder that he was not pleased with their behavior. But the battle did not become otherwise than a paper one, until the other day, at the meeting of the Ethnological Society, the two parties joined in the struggle, and Mr. DU CHAILLU and his supporters were hard pressed by the opposition. A Mr. MALONE, a very disagreeable, unpopular, offensive man, attacked Mr. DU CHAILLU in a very insulting and ungentlemanly way, and the little Frenchman's patience could stand the grievance no longer. After the meeting broke up, he made his way to Mr. MALONE, and after a few words, spoken in great excitement, he ended the controversy by no less effective means than that of spitting in the gentleman's face. Such are the amenities of literature.

Of course, the world was scandalized, and the next day appeared two letters in the *Times*, one from Mr. DU CHAILLU, humbly apologizing to the public for his loss of self-command, and another from Mr. MALONE, which did not tend to show that gentleman in an amiable light. At present advices Mr. DU CHAILLU, though guilty of an act which shows him to be rather gorilla in nature and breeding, still stands rather better than his antagonist before the public. By the way, it seems to be another disputed point as to what his politics are. He is an American citizen, and the suspicion of negro sympathies hangs round him in many ways.

It seems as though no week could go by without its obituary notice. You see, no doubt, by the London journals, the announcement of Mrs. BROWING's death. She has been long a helpless invalid, and banished from England nearly all her life. Indeed, neither she nor her husband were made for this country of fogs and etiquette, and awkward stiffness. They were both of warm and expansive natures, and England is hard and unimpulsive. They took refuge, therefore, in Florence, and became almost Italian, so that her poetry, from imitating Greek models, gradually came round to express purely the warm Italian sympathy of to-day.

AMERICAN MATTERS ABROAD.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

From the London Times, July 5.

Yesterday, in some thousands of places, and with every variety of observance, was celebrated the Anniversary of American Independence. It was proposed throughout the Union to keep the day with more than usual solemnity, and to take occasion for making a display of patriotic feeling suited to the present crisis. That this has been done not only across the Atlantic, but wherever throughout the Old World a dozen Americans could come together, is a matter of course. Fireworks have blazed, cannon have been discharged, the streets have resounded with the noise of rifles and revolvers, the exuberant feelings of the American youth have vented themselves in shouts and songs; while those who prefer a more intellectual pastime have made or listened to political harangues by the hour. What torrents of eloquence must have been poured out during the last day and night! An ordinary 4th of July is not to be easily surpassed, but we may conclude that this of 1861 will have preëminence over any of the 84 which have gone before it. Denunciations launched against the world in general, defiance of whatever designs may lie hid under the neutrality of foreign Powers, will have been mingled with the old rejoicings at the triumph over the British and with the conventional praises of Republican government. There will be "sentiments" in abundance—that is moral or patriotic reflections conveyed in the flowery language for which our cousins are celebrated. For us English there will be the usual satire, the darts, though not very pointed, being plentifully envenomed, and when a fit of good temper comes over the assembly there will, perhaps, be touches of native humor, the best and least artificial efforts of all. Throughout the Northern States the day which commemorates the victory of a popular rebellion over a regular Government will have been thus solemnized with especial zeal. The tyranny of the mother country, overthrown at last by the efforts of freemen, the thwarted designs of the bigoted King and his Tory Ministers, will be dwelt upon, as in days past. But in the hearts of both speakers and hearers there will be a heaviness which all this oratory cannot take away.

We can understand the feeling which led the Americans now staying in London to hesitate before keeping in public their national anniversary. They, perhaps, more than their friends at home, see the situation of their country. Distance allows them to take a more comprehensive view, and, far removed from the noise and excitement of preparations for war, they can judge as we judge, and see the greatness of a contest which arrays the people of a region as large as Russia against the people of a region as large as the rest of Europe. This feeling, we can hardly suppose will be general among their countrymen, but reflecting men everywhere must have begun the day rather mournfully. *It is like the anniversary of a divorced couple's wedding.* Even the speeches which have done duty in times past must be recast; the similitudes will no longer apply, the subjects of congratulation are not the same, the superiority over Europe must be claimed on different grounds. A year ago the extent of the Union's territory and the universality of its productions would have been brought into ten thousand orations. "Our country" would be described as "stretching from the sounding shores of the Atlantic to where the broad Pacific ripples on Californian sands, from the ice-bound streams of the North to the reptile-haunted lagoons of the sunlit Gulf." Now the half of this vast territory is gone, and the shores of the Gulf have passed under the dominion of men who vow eternal hostility to the old Union. The region for which so much money and power and principle were sacrificed, has passed away. Texas is no longer United States ground; Mexico is no longer a prize to be won by Northern arms, but must rather be kept, if possible, from falling a prey to Southern ambition. Mr. BUCHANAN's labors at the Ostend Conference would only secure Cuba for a foreign Power. Then there is the topic of natural productions. We used to hear of the greatness of America being assured by the possession of the three great staples—corn, cotton and gold. Cotton especially, the most valuable of the three, because exclusively bestowed on the States, was to rule the world. Now, cotton is to the Northerners like tobacco is to King JAMES, a noxious weed, to be rooted up as the corrupter of mankind.

But yet we can imagine what the celebration of the 4th of July has been like in the Northern States. Nations are not very logical, and the Northerners have, no doubt, declaimed against Lord NORTH and the British, without a thought that the arguments for the right of revolution may be applicable to the present time as well as to that of GEORGE III. But we certainly feel some curiosity to know how the great day was kept down South. Was the anniversary passed over as recalling only an association with vulgar Yankees, which Southern gentlemen are now ashamed of? Or have they celebrated in one the secession from England and the secession from the Union, as we in England used to commemmorate two deliverances from Popery on the 5th of November? The Southerners have not been slow in putting forth their claim to be considered as the real Americans, and they have, no doubt, made Fourth of July speeches in accordance with this theory. They are doubly-refined Republicans. They have had two revolutions while the Northerners have only had one, and are now playing the part of that "despotic Power" which is the traditional target of Fourth of July eloquence. The Confederate States are the Republic of WASHINGTON. They have given birth to nearly all the great Presidents—JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, TAYLOR, and to a host of distinguished statesmen. Their Commander-in-Chief, Gen. LEE, is the son of WASHINGTON's personal friend, is allied to his family, and has been usually looked upon as his representative. In short, there are a thousand reasons which will satisfy the Southerners that they are the real inheritors of the traditions of 1776, and that if Independence day is to be kept up they alone have the right to it. Nor will they be deficient in the matter of speechmaking. They will talk on any given occasion quite as long as their rivals, and much louder. They may not be equal to the Northerners in "sentiment" and fine language, but their vocabulary is copious and emphatic to a wonderful degree. And it need not be said that their good opinion of themselves is supreme. When a Yankee visits New-Orleans he goes to that place where alone his own boasting can be outdone. The orations of the South will, no doubt, prove to be as high-flown in this respect as any pronounced in New-York or Boston. We have seen how closely the Southerners have imitated the institutions, forms, and phraseology of the old Republic, altering them only so far as was necessary for their purposes. They have a President, a Congress, a Senate, a House of Representatives. They are the "Confederate" instead of the "United" States. They have had their Declaration of Independence, in which they have inserted, word for word, whole paragraphs of the original JEFFERSON. This gives us a key to their Fourth of July oration. It would be simply the old one, such as we have been accustomed to all our lives, and then a sequel directed against the United States. Liberty, independence, British oppression, Colonial misgovernment, would appear in their old places, and then would come "Part the Second," consisting of indignant complaints against the Free-soilers, and their violation of Southern rights, joined together like the landing at Torbay and the Gunpowder Plot in the service we have alluded to. The tyrants of the old speeches would do duty again with a new one added. It will now be King GEORGE, Lord NORTH, and President LINCOLN. Each side would appeal, as combatants have done from time immemorial, to the justice of its cause and the purity of its motives. But the Confederates have a tricłk of repeating the common-place of the North, which goes beyond this. "Vengeance and TILBURINA," exclaims WHISKERANDOS; "Exactly so," returns the Beefeater. With the same cries about Liberty, Civilization, Self-Government, the Rights of Man, the Rights of Communities, two angry combatants are rushing to the strife.

THE LESSONS OF THE DAY.

From the London News, July 5.

This Fourth of July is like no other that the Americans have ever seen. It may have been foreseen by some of their wisest men; indeed, we know that it has been from the days of the Revolution till now; but its actual appearance must be the most solemn spectacle ever gazed upon by the citizens of the Republic. How many of them will to-day be thinking of that now memorable walk of WASHINGTON's on the bank of the Schuylkill, where he was found thoughtfully pacing the grass, meditating, as he explained at the moment, whether it would not be better to give up the idea of the Union, than to run the risks of such compromises as were found necessary. How many will now openly admit—what they would never acknowledge to themselves before—that the Union has never been a sound, honest fact, single in its meaning, and sincere in its professions! To-day, when Virginia is the seat of civil war, how many Northern men will recall the traditional discontent at the supremacy of that proud State, and the melancholy conviction which always went with it, that the Union depended on that supremacy! JOHN ADAMS was accustomed to say that "the Frankford advice" was what had placed the Union in a false position. When some of the chief founders of the Republic were in consultation at Frankford, near Philadelphia, on the meeting of the first Congress, the Pennsylvania delegates conjured the Massachusetts members not to let the word "Independence" pass their lips under any temptation, and not to propose any scheme or part of a scheme; but to give the lead altogether to Virginia. The leading took the form of compromises, so called, which were in fact bribes. The property suffrage of the slave owners was conceded by the Northern States, as a professed equivalent for the larger share of direct taxes borne by the Southern States; and that condition of affairs was established which, in fact, rendered the maintenance of the Union dependent on the supremacy of the Virginian interest, since extended over half the country, with aggravations which have been found at length intolerable. The issue has been foreseen by other Virginians than WASHINGTON himself. The last of the band of noble Virginians of the revolutionary time, the venerable Chief-Justice MARSHALL, sank into sadness in his latter years for reasons which he avowed to his friend STORY and others who had his confidence. *He said that he saw his own State going to ruin under the desolating influences of Slavery, and that the ruin of Virginia would destroy the Republic. Many of the citizens of every State are pondering these things to-day, and talking about them to their children; and it may be well that they should be remembered elsewhere.*

The lesson that they yield to-day is one which the Americans will be but too happy to accept—that the real disgrace and misfortune of the miscarriage of their great political experiment has not just at the moment occurred, and is not to-day to be mourned as a fresh and fearful chastisement which should humble them to the dust. There has been abundant cause for remorse, and matter for regret and shame; but it is not the breaking up of the Union since New Year's day that the citizens have to be ash..med of and to mourn. The few among them who have never countenanced the hypocrisies perpetrated on all preceding Fourths of July may even rejoice in the breaking up of a delusion or deception, and feel that at last there is something for them to rejoice about in the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. A good many more, less worthy, may feel the relief of being able to say what they think of other members of the Union, and of not being compelled to hear the hollow boastings appointed for the day. The really recreant Republicans, who have annually uttered the boasts, while gradually selling the liberties of the Free States, to buy off the exigencies of Southern domination, till the traffic was stopped, ought to bear the humiliation of the whole people, and to be ready to sink under the sins of the nation, for which they have long made themselves answerable. Knowing something of that class and their training, however, the world need not expect them to succumb to their disgraces. They are so accustomed to extol their country, in order to win admiration and support from the patriotic multitude on their national fete day, that they will no doubt find something to be proud of amidst the wreck of their own [illegible] policy, and will appeal as usual to the multitude. Whether they will meet with a response as usual is another question.

Nothing like this Fourth of July was indeed ever before seen. In former years the hot Summer day has opened in much the same way from end to end of the Union. Everywhere it was hot; everywhere there was an early hanging out of flags, and tuning of bands of music, and lighting of cooking-fires for banquets, and chiming of bells for church. The difference was that in one section the young citizens were early abroad after their rejoicings, whereas in the other the pathetic spectacle was presented of the preparations for the triumph of liberty being made by slaves. Some of these poor fellows have thought it a grand day for the same reason that idiots laugh because others laugh; many have been unconscious of the cruel irony; and everywhere there was one or more who understood and resented it. Not the less were slaves busy that morning in pitching tents, and hanging garlands, and putting up inscriptions about Liberty which they could not read. Everywhere, at the same hour, the churches were open; and the bells summoning the citizens to come and thank God for national existence and their national privileges; and then did almost every pulpit in the land exhibit its Pharisee, leading the popular devotions into the channel of thankfulness that they were not as other men are, but a nation free, united, peaceful and flourishing. Then followed mutual congratulations on the greatness of all; and, as the day went on, there were banquets, and speeches, and parades of schools, and militia, and fire companies, and associations of all kinds, and firing of cannon, and balls, and fireworks. From this general rejoicing—or rather from the glorification, for they had some little cause for rejoicing of their own—one set of people absented themselves—meeting in their own way for a different object. The Abolitionists, who understood the character, and foresaw the fate of the Union, could not glorify it; and they stayed away from the churches, or entered them to pray "God, be merciful to us sinners." If this could not be allowed, they met on the green hill and under the green tree, to confess the national guilt, and protest against the national hypocrisy. While the slaves were helping on the mockery, their pitying friends were praying and planning to avert a servile war. These voluntary exiles from the jubilation alone were banished from all town and village festivals, and went out in little bands into the country, to sit in the shade of the groves, and strengthen their hearts by sympathy, by oratory, and by prayer, for achieving the real redemption of their country.

To-day they are meeting in the old places under new circumstances. The world in which they live has come round to them; the hypocrisy is at an end, and if the pride and vanity have not disappeared, they have assumed a somewhat higher character. They glory in a reawakened sense of right and liberty, and in the patriotic fervor in which the Free States have risen as one man to assert and defend the political organization of their country.

Thus it is a mistake to suppose, as the world generally does to-day, that this must be a day of mortification, shame and disgust to the citizens of both sections of the country. It is probably far otherwise in both.

The Southern people have never been genuine Republicans. Having no middle class, they cannot carry on Republican institutions: and the military despotism under which they are living provisionally is, as they are aware, the alternative to submission to the terms of the Constitution at Washington. Many are literally trembling between these alternatives; some must be mourning the original supremacy which they have now lost; and many believe what they are told—that they are resisting invasion and subjugation, and feel a patriotic joy accordingly. But the day in the South cannot be anything like what it is in the other section. There, many families are without their head; for Congress meets to-day, and a hundred thousand citizens are in the camps. But there is a truer understanding of the national case now than there ever was before—a more frank admission of its weak points—a more generous delight in its moral conditions, and a less selfish vanity in its material prosperity. The sobering effects of difficulty and suffering can hardly yet be seen. They are for a future day, when the citizens will have learned (what they cannot yet know) what they have undertaken in resolving to repair the mistakes of the original compact. The young and old are alike ready to encounter danger, pain and death, and to sacrifice wealth, ease and repose; and this readiness makes this Fourth of July a proud and happy day to them. Another anniversary may find them sadder and less proud, and wiser by a keen experience of difficulties of which they have yet thought little. They have to aim at concord among themselves; military and moral discipline in the camp and field; statesmanship at Washington; public virtue in every State and capital; and throughout a self-denying power of concession; a control of tongue and temper from day to day; a patience in suffering and moderation in action; and, finally, a lofty probity in dealing with the public creditor, which, if well maintained, will set the American people on the highest level as yet attained by any nation. All this is necessary, whatever be the issue of the conflict they are engaged in. Any possible issue must involve further probation. If the Northern men conquer to their hearts' content, they will have a task on hand harder than that to which the founders of the Republic were unequal. If they fail—a scarcely conceivable case—they will have to endure a bitter humiliation and worse. If, as seems most probable, they gain their chief objects with large drawbacks and severe modifications, and many disgraces of imperfect statesmanship and temper and fortune, they will look back on this day as the happiest, perhaps, of their Fourths of July, but with a preference for some future ones which will have found them wiser though less proud, more thankful though less exultant.

THE GREAT COMET.

From Galignani's Messenger, July 6.

This new visitor, which has taken even astronomers by surprise, shone with great brilliancy last night, exciting universal admiration. The reason why it was not observed before is, that up to the 30th ult., its distance from the pole was such as to make it set together with the sun; whereas from that date it has approached so near the pole that it cannot set at all. Its size does not at present exceed that of 1858, and it differs from it materially in this respect, that its tail is straight, instead of being curved. The observations taken by MM. LEPISSIER and LŒVY, on the 30th ult., were as follows:

Mean Time, Paris.	Right Ascen.	Distance from Pole.
9h. 5m.	6h. 37m. 60s.	44° 11′ 1″
11 27	6 40 37	43 20 9
11 44	6 41 1	43 13 5

Yesterday its distance from the pole was not more than 35°, it having thus performed nearly 8° northward in the course of 24 hours. It is composed, as usual, of a very brilliant nucleus, a luminous aureola of considerable breadth, a tuft on the side turned towards the sun, and a large tail in the opposite direction. According to M. CHACORNAC, the tuft is excentric, and composed of six curved and radiant branches, each not more than a minute in length; they are all curved in the same sense. As might have been expected, the comet gave rise to an animated discussion at yesterday's sitting of the Academy of Sciences. M. ELIE DE BEAUMONT read a letter from M. GOLDSCHMIDT, the amateur astronomer, in which he stated that the comet was 35 degrees in length, and between three and four in breadth, so that it measures seventeen millions of leagues. M. BABINET remarked that M. HIND'S Ephemerides of CHARLES V.'s comet give it the precise position of the present one. M. BOMINE had predicted its return in 1858, and Mr. HIND admitted that it might return between 1856 and 1860. Considering the imperfect manner in which observations were taken three centuries ago, it would surprise no one that a difference of six months should exist between the time of its appearance and the time calculated. If this were so, the present comet was the same that had been observed in 1556, and caused the abdication of CHARLES V. It had previously appeared, according to PINGRE, in 1264, when it was supposed to announce the death of Pope URBAN IV.; and its appearance had been recorded even earlier, in July, 975, by the Chinese. M. LEVERRIER was not of M. BABINET'S opinion. Mr. HIND'S table showed different positions which CHARLES V.'s comet might occupy in the event of its return, and the question was so undetermined that it was no wonder to find a position in the table answering that of the present comet. And, indeed, there was one corresponding to the position of the 30th of June; but the motion of the present comet in the course of 24 hours was so different from that given in the table that the identity of the two comets could no longer be admitted. Here the subject dropped.

The Late Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

From the London Spectator.

It is very painful to record the death of one from whom we had hoped so much as from Mrs. BROWNING, in the fullness of her powers, and too soon, perhaps, for the perfect maturity of her rich unchastened genius. By far the greatest, if not the only, Englishwoman whose name deserves to be ranked among our genuine poets, Mrs. BROWNING had not learned the difficult lesson of strictly subordinating the great wealth of her creative fancy to the guidance of a calm and lucid intellect. This steady self-denial of the imagination was, perhaps, the only quality wanting to perfect a rare and unique, though a strongly marked and even eccentric genius. It was difficult to hope too much, though it might have been easy to hope in the wrong direction, from the authoress of *Aurora Leigh*. That extraordinary book, great alike in its merits and its faults, gave promise of the very highest excellence in one particular region of poetry, if the authoress should ever learn to be completely mistress of her own powers—to keep her teeming fancy true to the service of her own brightest thoughts. All these hopes are now wrecked. One of the very few truly creative minds of whom England could still boast—one who, in poetic gifts, ranked far above all her countrywomen, if not all her sex, in this or any other age—has been taken from us at a time when we can ill spare her. In any age of dry and frigid criticism, the power and the passion of so noble a mind as Mrs. BROWNING'S, even though its highest moods had not always the white simplicity of the fullest inspiration, is an influence which cannot be lost without leaving a deep consciousness of that loss in English society; and it is well that it should be so.

All that is known of Mrs. BROWNING'S private life is little indeed, compared with the knowledge of her mind, which any one who has read her poems, with anything like insight, must have derived from them. Seldom have poems of any kind reflected more fully or more exclusively the personality of the poet than do those of Mrs. BROWNING. We have, however, one source of independent testimony, the recollections of her intimate personal friend, Miss MITFORD, who thus describes her before years of suffering had elicited the remarkable genius which years of happiness subsequently matured,

"My first acquaintance," she writes in 1851, "with ELIZABETH BARRETT, commenced about fifteen years ago. She was certainly one of the most interesting persons that I had ever seen. Everybody who then saw her said the same, so that it was not merely the impression of my partiality or my enthusiasm. Of a slight, delicate figure, with a shower of dark curls falling on either side of a most expressive face, large tender eyes, richly fringed by dark eyelashes, a smile like a sunbeam, and such a look of youthfulness that I had some difficulty in persuading a friend in whose carriage we went together to Chiswick that the translatress of the *Prometheus of Æschylus* and the authoress of the *Essay on Mind* was old enough to be introduced into company—in technical language, was *out*."

In the following year, which we infer was the year 1837, Miss BARRETT broke a blood-vessel on the lungs, which refused to heal, though it did not lead to consumption, and she was ordered to spend some time at Torquay. During her residence there a tragical event, which permanently impaired her health and most painfully affected her imagination, deprived her of her brother. On a fine Summer day the boat containing him and two of his companions went down, apparently without cause, in crossing the bar, within sight of the very windows of the house, and the bodies were never found. "This tragedy," says Miss MITFORD, "nearly killed ELIZABETH BARRETT. The house that she occupied at Torquay stood at the bottom of the cliffs, almost close to the sea, and she told me herself that during that whole Winter the sound of the waves rang in her ears like the moans of one dying." For a period of many years afterwards she lived entirely in a darkened room, seeing only her own family and most intimate friends, but reading voraciously, and living in an imaginative world of her own. In one of the *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, she says, with strict autobiographic truth:

> "I lived with visions for my company
> Instead of men and women, years ago,
> And found them gentle mates, nor thought to know
> A sweeter music than they played to me."

This long recluse life accounts for the unique and often eccentric character of much of Mrs. BROWNING'S poetry. Like a plant that is reared in darkness, her imagination had grown into grotesque shapes in the absence of the healthy magnetism of the common sunlight, and when restored to the world it was not possible to restore at once the law of normal growth. One of her greatest delights was the study of Greek poetry and philosophy—we suppose on the principle of contraries—for never was there a more strongly-marked specimen of the romantic imagination than Mrs. BROWNING'S, or less trace of the influence of the classical school of poetry on an original mind. Yet numbers of her poems show the passionate love with which she had read Homer, the tragedians, and even the later Greek poets, especially Theocritus. The striking lines on the "Wine of Cyprus" contain, perhaps, the most concentrated evidence of these studies, and show the remarkable contrast between her own genius and her classic taste.

> "As Ulysses' old libation
> Drew the ghosts from every part,
> So your Cyprus wine, dear Grecian,
> Stirs the Hades of my heart.
>
> And I think of those long mornings
> Which my thought goes far to seek,
> When betwixt the folio's turnings
> Solemn flowed the rythmic Greek."

About the year 1847, Miss BARRETT married ROBERT BROWNING, the well-known author of *Paracelsus*, and went with him to take up her residence in Italy, first at Pisa, then at Florence, where she continued to live till her death. Here it was that she wrote most of her maturer poems, especially her greatest work, *Aurora Leigh*, and the little poem, *Casa Guidi Windows*, suggested by the abortive Tuscan revolution of 1848–9. Mrs. BROWNING'S sympathy with Italy was so deep and true that it led her even into the extravagance of addressing a kind of hymn to the present Emperor of the French, for his intervention on behalf of Piedmont in 1859, the appearance of which, under the title of *Poems before Congress*, is still fresh in our readers' memory. English spectators were not able to share this enthusiasm, but Mrs. BROWNING'S view was perhaps not much more false on one side, than the common anti-Napoleonic hypothesis in England was on the other. *Casa Guidi Windows* will remain, however, the most popular of her political poems, though these are in every respect greatly inferior to those of pure imaginative sentiment. Still there is strength as well as eloquence in her rebuke to the party who resisted English intervention in Italy on the plea of the sacredness of peace.

> "What! your peace admits
> Of outward anguish while it sits at home!
> It is no peace, 'tis treason stiff with doom:
> 'Tis gagged despair, and inarticulate wrong,
> Annihilated Poland, stifled Rome,
> Dazed Naples, Hungary fainting 'neath the thong,
> And Austria wearing a smooth olive-leaf
> On her brute forehead, while her troops outpress
> The life from these Italian souls. In brief,
> O, Lord of Peace, who art Lord of Righteousness,
> Constrain the vanquished worlds from sin and grief,
> Pierce them with conscience, purge them with redress,
> And give us peace which is no counterfeit!"

Mrs. BROWNING died at Florence on the 29th of June last. She has herself delineated her own type of genius, and, with the fine passage to which we allude from *Aurora Leigh*, we will close this imperfect record of our own and England's loss. There was little of the calm joy of tranquil vision about Mrs. BROWNING'S genius; her art was, as she herself delineates it, the overflow of long-accumulated suffering, and even her happiest efforts bear evidence of this painful travail. The following noble lines might well be selected as the best epitaph on her rich, but turbid genius:

> "Art
> Sets action on the top of suffering;
> The artist's part is both to be and do,
> Transfixing with a special central power
> The flat experience of the common man,
> And turning outward with a sudden wrench,
> Half agony, half ecstacy, the thing
> He feels the inmost: never felt the less
> Because he sings it. Does a torch less burn
> For burning next reflectors of cold steel,
> That *he* should be the colder for his place
> 'Twixt two incessant fires,—his personal life's
> And that intense refraction which burns back
> Perpetually against him from the round
> Of crystal conscience he was born into,
> If artist-born? O, sorrowful great gift
> Conferred on poets, of a twofold life,
> When one life has been found enough for pain!"

Latest Intelligence via Queenstown.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 7.

The steamship *Asia* has £109,500 in specie.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived here to-day.

The Hungarian Diet has passed the address originally proposed by M. DEAK.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The funds on the 5th were firmer, and CONSOLS closed at a further improvement, the latest quotations being 89¾@⅞ for both money and account. Considerable purchases for investment led to the rise.

In the Discount market the demand was active, and few transactions took place below 6 ₧ cent. The tone of the market was rather more tight.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease in bullion of £572,888.

Bar Silver is quoted by BARING, BROS. & Co. at 5s. ½d.; Dollars, 4s. 10½d.; Eages, 77s.—nominal.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

BARING, BROS. & Co. say the market has been very quiet, and quotations are chiefly nominal.

United States Fives sold at	71 ex. div.
Erie Shares	22
Illinois Central	38½@38

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 6—A. M.

COTTON—The *Brokers' Circular* says: "The advices received by the *Australasian* induced both the trade and speculators to purchase very freely, and the sales have been large every day throughout the week. Prices of American descriptions are in most instances about ⅛d. ₧ ℔. dearer than last Friday. The demand for Surats has also been extensive, owing to their comparative cheapness, and prices have advanced ⅛d.@3-16d. ₧ ℔. The sales of the week amount to the enormous quantity of 158,550 bales, of which speculators took over 49,000 and exporters 26,000 bales. Yesterday the demand continued good, the sales being estimated at 15,000 bales, 6,000 being on speculation and for export. The market closed firm, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	8⅝d.	8⅛d.
Mobile	8½d.	8 d.
Upland	8⅜d.	7⅞d.

Stock on hand 1,108,300 bales, of which 838,060 are American.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

There is still a want of animation in the market, but spinners have obtained a general advance of ⅛d., and in some instances ¼d. ₧ ℔. Sales of CLOTHS are reported at last week's rates, although an advance is demanded, and holders generally are firmer.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather is unsettled and less favorable for the crops. Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. report Flour steady, at former rates; sales, at 25s.@28s. Wheat steady, at full prices, and very firm for fine descriptions; Red, 9s. 6d.@12s.; White, 10s. 6d.@13s. ₧ cental. Corn in fair request and easier to sell; Yellow, 28s. 6d.; White, 31s.@32s.

PROVISIONS—Beef, sales 3,000 tcs., at extreme rates for fine, but lower for inferior. Pork dull. Bacon dull and again a shade easier—40s.@42s. are extreme prices. Butter dull and lower. Lard dull at 50s. for fine in retail. Tallow in moderate demand at lower prices; sales at 47s.@50s.

PRODUCE—The *Brokers' Circular* reports: "Ashes again easier; Pots, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Pearls, 34s.@34s. 6d. Resin quiet; Common, 6s. 4d. on the spot, and 6s. 5d. to arrive; Medium, 7s. 6d.@8s.; Fine, 15s.@19s. Spirits of Turpentine opened dull and lower, but a speculative demand sprang up and prices advanced 4s. ₧ cwt. from the lowest point. At the close 47s. was offered and refused. Sugars very dull but unaltered. Coffee very quiet. Rice unchanged; sales of Carolinas 24s. 3d.@25s. Bark—sales of Philadelphia at 10s. 6d.@11s. Fish Oils—New Pale Seal has sold at £35. Nothing done in Cod or Whale. Sperm £100.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARRING BROS. & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS dull but prices unchanged. FLOUR difficult of sale, although freely offered. WHITE WHEAT, 59s.@61s.; Red, 52s.@58s. FLOUR, 26s.@28s. 6d. IRON very dull; Bars and Rails £5@£5 2s. 6d. Scotch Pig, 49s. SUGARS very dull, but firmer at the close. TEA, a shade lower for Congous, but other sorts unchanged. COFFEES in good demand at full prices. RICE very flat, but value unaltered. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—2,000 bbls. sold; buyers at 50s.; Rough TURPENTINE nominally 15s.@16s. TALLOW dull; Y. C. 52s. on the spot. LINSEED CAKES slow of sale; New-York bbls. £10 5s.; Boston, in bags, £9 15s. FISH OILS—No demand. LINSEED OIL steady at 59s. 9d.

LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, July 7.

The sales of COTTON on Saturday were 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were on speculation and for export. The market closed steady.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, but prices steady.

PROVISIONS quiet.

LONDON, Saturday, July 6—Evening.

Consols close at 89⅝@89¾ for money and account. Illinois Central Railroad, 38½@38 dis.; Erie Railroad stock, 21¼@21¾.

HAVRE, Thursday, July 4.

The sales of COTTON for the week add up 25,000 bales, at 115f. for *tres ordinaire*, and 109f. for *tres bas.* The market closes buoyant. The stock in port is 300,000 bales.

WEST POINT MILITARY ACADEMY.

Major Barnard Reviews the Opinion of Secretary Cameron.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: I desire to make a few remarks upon the following paragraphs of the Report of the Secretary of War:

"The large disaffection, at the present crisis, of United States Army officers, has excited the most profound astonishment, and naturally provokes inquiry as to its cause. But for this startling defection, the rebellion never could have assumed formidable proportions. The mere accident of birth in a particular section, or the influence of a belief in particular political theories, furnishes no satisfactory explanation of this remarkable fact. The majority of these officers solicited and obtained a military education at the hand of the Government—a mark of special favor, conferred by the laws of Congress to only one in seventy thousand inhabitants. At the National Military Academy they were received and treated as the adopted children of the Republic. By the peculiar relations thus established, they virtually became bound, by more than ordinary obligations of honor, to remain faithful to their flag. The question may be asked, in view of the extraordinary treachery displayed, whether its promoting cause may not be traced to a radical defect in the system of education itself.

As a step preliminary to the consideration of this question, I would direct attention to the report herewith submitted of the Board of Visitors to the West Point Military Academy. The supplementary report makes a special reference to the system of discipline, which, it appears from facts obtained upon investigation, ignores practically the essential distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations. The report states that no difference is made in the penalties affixed as punishments for either class of offences. It is argued with reason, that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong, and to substitute, in the decision of grave moral questions, habit for conscience. I earnestly trust that Congress will early address itself to a thorough examination of the system of education and discipline adopted in this important school, and, if defects are found to exist, that it will provide a remedy with the least possible delay."

The terms of the syllogism are found in unmistakable form, viz:

But for the large disaffection of the officers of the Army "the rebellion would never have assumed formidable proportions."

This disaffection, or rather "the extraordinary treachery displayed, may be traced to a radical defect in the system of education" at the United States Military Academy.

Conclusions: The formidable proportions of the rebellion would not have been attained had it not been for a radical defect in the system of education at the Academy.

I do not say that the honorable Secretary positively asserts the second proposition, but he suggests it as probable, and says further: "It is argued with reason that such a system is directly calculated to confound in the mind of the pupil the distinctions between right and wrong," &c.

The charge is sweeping. It is not merely—though that would be in itself, indeed, a grave charge—that the sentiments of loyalty, of allegiance, of love of country as a common nationality and indivisible, is impaired or destroyed by the system of education—for that specific and isolated charge would be untenable—but it is that the moral sense is utterly corrupted: that the "distinctions between right and wrong," are confounded; that "habit" for "conscience" is substituted in the "decisions" of "grave moral questions;" and hence the graduates of the Academy have displayed this "extraordinary treachery;" that, in those grave questions to which recent events in the country have given rise, they have been unable to distinguish between "right and wrong."

I think any candid reader of the two paragraphs I have quoted, will sustain me in the opinion that I have construed the conclusion fairly.

I have not seen the report of the last Board of Visiters, but I doubt much whether its authors suspected that it would bear such a construction. However that may be, it is the first time in the more than half century's history of the Academy, that the charge of such utter and complete demoralization has been brought against its graduates. That history, if I had time to write it, would, I think, utterly disprove the charge and the unanimous verdict of the country would reject it.

Proved in all manner of ways by a half century's trial, the near two thousand graduates which that institution has sent forth, have maintained the highest reputation for integrity, zeal, efficiency and high moral character, without which last attribute there can be no real integrity, zeal or efficiency.

As soldiers they have borne with unflinching fortitude their life of exertion and privation, and notwithstanding the temptations to which their duties have exposed them, and their isolation (on frontier service) from the restraints of society, they have borne themselves with a propriety which a high moral character only could maintain.

As disbursing officers of the Government they have proved faithful, when too many not graduates have failed.

As engineers they have commanded the entire confidence of the Government and the communities which they served, and have been the principal agents by which our fortifications, our magnificent works of internal improvement, our railroads, our canals, our public buildings, and our light-houses and harbor works have been brought into existence.

In the ranks too of our legislators, our jurists, our agriculturists, our merchants, our ministers of the Gospel even they have been found, and have ever acquitted themselves with honor, and commanded their full share of respect from their fellow men.

Do these facts indicate that demoralization, that loss of power to "distinguish between right and wrong" which renders them an easy prey to every form of error, and which culminates in rendering them traitors to their country?

I have no time or disposition to analyze the system of demerit in use at the Military Academy, but I think a candid examination will disprove the opinion of the Board of Visitors that the "system of discipline ignores practically the distinction between acts wrong in themselves, and acts wrong because prohibited by special regulations." I think I may safely assert that *it is not true* that violations of what the Bible and mankind clearly recognize as "moral laws" are confounded with those offences which are punished simply by demerit. These laws are few and simple. God and man recognize them, and have put them into words. The casuistry which would go further and discover acts "wrong in themselves" as distinct from acts which are "wrong because made so by regulations," (in other words, violations of those laws which the paternal authority of the Government has ordained for their guidance and control,) is not, in my humble opinion, the agent which will strengthen the moral sense of youth.

The first duty God requires of man is obedience. The first duty the country requires of her people is obedience, (obedience to her laws.) The first virtue of the *soldier* is *obedience*. The first virtue the system of education at the Military Academy inculcates, the first duty she requires is *obedience*—obedience to the laws of God, (so far as she or any human institution can enforce them;) obedience to her "special regulations," as laws ordained by proper authority, and, *therefore*, "ordained of God."

The Military Academy has long been recognized, *not* as the inculcator of "disaffection" and treason, but as the teacher of the purest patriotism, of the most fervent love of country. It has been one of the very strongest bulwarks against disunion. In whatever spheres the graduates have acted, *there* has partisan spirit and sectionalism, to a great extent, been banished. The ties formed at the Academy between youth from all sections have endured unimpaired after leaving it, and have been a powerful means of restraining sectional hostility.

That these ties and the feelings of patriotism inculcated at the Academy have failed to prevent disaffection is indeed to be lamented. But its seeds were not sown there. Thank God, the only case of deliberate and actual treachery to the flag yet displayed in the Army, came—not from a graduate (though graduates have proved so shameless as to applaud and countenance,) but from a man white in his country's service—a recipient of her proudest honors.

For years the poison of secession has been infused into the Southern mind. It was not until those whom the South most honored yielded to its malignant influence, till States seceded and placed themselves in hostile array, that the graduates yielded (and most of them sorrowfully) to the supposed but most mistaken and erroneous idea of *necessity* to cast their lot with the section that gave them birth.

Sad indeed is the fact! Damnable and fatal must be that poisonous error which could eat away from the heart all that is noblest in man—his love of country as a *nationality*, one and indivisible—his devotion to that flag which waved over his head during the years of his youthful training, and which symbolized the Power to which he solemnly swore allegiance, and under the folds of which he has perhaps poured out his blood.

While treason, under the name of "secession," has reared its head in our very Cabinet, and has taught Southern men to disregard or misinterpret all constitutional obligations; while a Judge of our Supreme Court has abandoned his place to follow the rebellious career of his native State; while grave Senators, legislators, officials of all ranks and kinds, solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, have forsaken their trust, or perhaps, more criminally, violated it, while still under oath to maintain it; while the Navy and revenue officers of the Government have shown equal "disaffection" and equal "treachery," let not "the promoting cause" of this "extraordinary treachery" be looked for in an institution which has had to deal with but *one* class of "disaffected," and whose influence has been powerful (though, alas! not powerful *enough*) on the side of loyalty and Union. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

J. G. BARNARD,
Major of Engineers.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1861.

* Since the 4th of March, 268 Naval Officers have resigned or been dismissed, viz.:

From Northern States	7	From Missouri	3
From Maryland	20	From Seceding States	229
From Kentucky	9		
Total			268

§ In the absence of any statements of the actual number of resignations in the army, it is impossible to say whether the "disaffection" of graduates of the Academy is greater or less than that of the Navy Officers. Many Officers of the Border and even of the Seceding States yet remain in the service, both in the Army and Navy.

One of the F. F. V.'s.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The capture of a Capt. SKIPWITH, belonging to the Virginia rebel forces, recalls to my recollection his probable ancestor, as well as a great number of the first families of Eastern Virginia bearing that name. That a man should either be exalted or degraded by the character of his ancestors, no liberal or Christian-minded man will approve; but when we see a whole people, like Eastern Virginia and Lower Carolina, boasting of an ancestry that every intelligent man knows to be false, then, for the sake of truth, facts should take the place of fiction.

In the case of Lord AUDLEY, (see State trials,) SKIPWITH, the probable ancestor of the numerous and very respectable families bearing that name, now living in Virginia, was a convict sent to the Colony of Virginia, and who was found guilty of a crime while living in the family as a menial servant of Lord AUDLEY—a crime the enormity of which is enough to make humanity blush, and which is utterly unfit for publication. Most of the convicts, however, went to South Carolina, and whose descendants now furnish a large portion of her population, who are known as *pineywoods people*—a population forming two-thirds of the whole State—the most ignorant and debased people known upon the earth, as Christian or civilized.

Of all the Huguenots who settled in Carolina, there was but one person, and she a Mrs. MAREGAULT, who was enabled to write their name. (See Record-office in Charleston.) They were mostly small artisans, but were an honest, working people, and as a body by far the most respectable settlers South Carolina ever had.

G.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at GUN & Co.'s American and General Agency, No. 10 Strand, London, during the month of June, 1861:

A. W. Hearn, G. A. Hearn, H. B. Claflin, New-York; J. L. D. Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Illinois; Miss Kingsbury, St. Louis, Mo.; H. E. Towle, C. E., Boston, J. W. Crane, Jr., New-York; C. M. Eustis, Boston; E. B. Martin, New-Haven; E. Bayson, J. G. Welford, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Banke, New-York; Mrs. Nathan Matthews, Mrs. Rice, Boston; J. E. Harvey, U. S. Minister to Portugal; W. H. Belt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Randolph, New-York; G. H. Mumford, Rochester, N. Y.; F. Chamberlin, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wells, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. A. Caswell, E. Caswell, T. Mott, Miss Barston, Providence, R. I.; Freeman Hinckley, Boston; H. M. Hicks, New-York; H. J. Hunt, Boston; W. G. Mayhew, London Coffee House, Baltimore; C. Pinney, C. E., New-York; J. N. Smedley, W. G. Mann, New-York; Rev. L. W. Smith, Western New-York; E. J. Porter, Boston; B. R. Wood, Albany; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Crane, Detroit; F. W. Cheney, Hartford; B. C. Jilson, Nashville, Tenn.; C. P. Button, Vermont; S. Colville, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, Hartford; Mary Provost, H. M. Hicks, R. D. Wood, Geo. Vandenhoff, J. E. Prugiere, J. Skipper, J. Mozier, H. Stone, J. R. Howard, J. Brickner, F. Haddington, T. Ronalds, L. Hatfield, New-York; D. W. Grosvenor, wife and daughter; W. Grosvenor, Jr., Providence, R. I.; A. P. C. Billings, J. Skipper, S. Downer, H. E. Towle, C. E., F. Price, Hammatt Billings, Boston; E. B. Hammond, Vernon, Conn.; H. E. Richards, New-Orleans; J. Jones, M. D., Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin, Mr. and Mrs. Camden, Mr. and Mrs. Rumrill, Springfield, Mass.; V. Hascall, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Misses Fay, J. Arnold, Peoria, Ill.; J. Ordronan, Columba College, N. Y.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....July 18, 1861.

$500	U. S. 6s, '67	90½	100	N. Y. Cen. R.	79⅝
15,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	89¼	250	do	79½
52,000	do	89½	150	do	79⅛
20,000	do	89⅝	100	do b30	79½
30,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	90	100	do s8	79
2,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg	82	50	do b30	79
4,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	81½	200	do	79
10,000	do	82	100	do s8	78¾
5,000	Trea. 12 ₧ c. Nts.	102¼	100	do	78⅞
10,000	Ohio S. 6s 1860	91	100	Erie Railroad	28
500	Ohio S. 6s 1870	92	100	do	28⅛
1,000	Kentucky S. 6s	77	215	do	28¼
2,000	Il. Canal B's '60	81	100	do b10	28½
20,000	Ia. State 5s	77	100	do	28⅜
7,000	Mich. State 6s '78	80	30	do	28⅛
1,000	do	80¼	975	Harlem Railroad	12½
3,000	do	80¾	50	Hudson River R.	37½
2,000	do	80½	338	do	38
15,000	Tennessee S.6s '90	45¼	25	do b60	38¼
1,000	do	45	50	do b10	38
2,000	do s20	45	650	Harlem R. pref.	29
54,000	do	45½	25	do	29½
3,000	Virginia State 6s.	47½	100	Reading Railroad	39¼
3,000	do	47⅝	120	do	39
2,000	N. Carolina S. 6s	58	500	do	39½
2,000	do s10	58	225	Michigan Cen. R.	46½
29,000	do	59	100	do	47¼
4,000	Missouri S. 6s	45½	400	Mich.So.&N.Ia. R.	15½
35,000	do	45¾	575	do	15⅝
5,000	do b30	46	325	Mich.So.&N.I.G.S.	33½
2,000	do s20	46⅝	210	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	69½
10,000	do s20	45¾	100	do b30	69¼
30,000	do	46	50	do s10	69
5,000	do s60	46¼	200	do b10	69
13,000	do	46⅛	300	do	69
7,000	do	46¾	75	do s5	68⅞
13,000	do b10	46⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R. b10	66½
3,000	Louisiana St. 6s	60	25	do	66½
5,000	Cal. State 7s	78	100	do s10	66
8,000	do	78½	100	do s20	66
3,000	Mich.St. 8 W.Bds	80	100	do nw	66¼
5,000	Br. City Wat. L.	99	275	do	66¼
1,000	E.R.2dM.B.Ex.'64	98½	50	do b10	66⅜
2,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	97½	100	do s10	66¼
4,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	80	50	do	66⅜
6,000	Mich. C. 8 ₧ c. 1st		200	Cleve. & Toledo R.	33
	M. S. S. Con. Bs	96	750	do	32½
6,000	Mich. S. S. F. Bs.	74	300	do	32¼
1,000	do	74¼	400	do b30	32
3,000	LaC.& M.L.G.Bs.	13	700	do b15	32
2,000	C. & N.W. 1st M.	40	300	do b60	32⅜
1,000	Chi.& N.W.2d M.	16½	100	do	31⅞
1,000	L.E.&W.1stM.Bs.	63½	1650	do	32
92	Mechanics Bank	95	300	do b10	32
25	Phenix Bank	90	400	do	32⅛
47	Tradesmen's Bank	92	385	Chi. & Rock Is. R.	44
15	Bk. of State of N.Y.	75¼	100	do s60	43¾
10	Bank of Commerce	79	50	do s60	43½
10	Metropolitan Bank	90	100	do b60	44¼
5	Continental Bank	68½	300	do	43¾
5	Park Bank	91	50	do b30	44
5	do	90½	100	Chi.,Bur.& Quin.R.	63
48	N. Y. Gas Co.	172½	65	do	63¼
50	Cum. Coal Pref.	5½	100	Mil.& P. du Ch.R.	15
50	Pacific M.S.Co. b10	77	24	Warren Railroad	70
30	do	77			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	89	50	Hudson River R.	37⅞
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	90	100	do	38
3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	90¼	100	do b30	38¼
10,000	do	90	50	Harlem R. s30	12
5,000	U. S. 5s, '71..Reg	83¾	300	do	12
5,000	Ga. St. 6s s10	63	100	Harlem R. Pref.	29
14,000	Ten. State 6's, '90	45½	350	do	28½
5,000	do s10	45¼	100	do	28¾
10,000	do	45⅜	100	Michigan Cen. R.	46¾
4,000	do	45¼	150	do	46⅝
11,000	Va. State 6s	48	500	M. S. & N. I. gtd stk	33
1,000	do	47⅞	100	do s10	33
4,000	Mo. State 6s	45¾	100	do s10	32¾
23,000	do	46	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	68½
10,000	do s30	45¾	100	do s15	68¼
20,000	do b30	46¼	200	do	68¾
3,000	Ind. State 5s	77	150	Gal. & Chi. R. s10	65¾
8,000	do	77½	50	do	65¾
1,000	Mo. 6s Iss. to H. &		100	Clev. & Tol. R. b10	31½
	St. Jo. R.	52	800	do	31½
3,000	N. C. State 6's	59	100	do	31¼
10	N. Y. Central R.	78¾	200	do b30	31⅝
50	do bnwk	78⅝	200	do s10	31¼
50	do	78⅝	20	do	31
11	do	78½	100	Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	43¼
300	Erie Railroad	28⅜	200	do	43
200	do	28½	100	do	42¾
300	do s30	28¼	50	do	42⅞
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	15	100	do s30	42½

THURSDAY, July 18—P. M.

The speculative excitement continues on the Stock Exchange, and the amount of registered sales to-day is ahead of any one day's business for several months past. The rise on the Railway Shares was too rapid yesterday to hold on at the same rate of advance to-day, and a good many holders manifested a readiness to realize at the extreme figures, and in some cases to make a concession of ½@1 ₧ cent. This comparative weakness in the Share list induced a considerable number of *Short* sales, and at the afternoon Board the market was rendered quite feverish and unsettled, in consequence. At the same time, the National Stocks which rose 1@1¼ ₧ cent. in the morning were firmly supported at 90 for the 6 ₧ cents. of 1881, and Tennessee and Virginia State Stocks were also firm. The rise to 46½ ₧ cent. in the morning on Missouris was not supported, although the price still left off ½@⅜ ₧ cent. better than yesterday. The Western Road Stocks were heavily dealt in at wide fluctuations on Toledo, Galena and Michigan Southern. Erie fell back ⅜ ₧ cent. from yesterday's advance, and there was less firmness at the close in Hudson and Harlem. New-York Central opened at 79⅜, then sold at 78⅞, and went down in the afternoon to 78⅜ ₧ cent., from which price there was another reaction upward, and the final figure on the Street was — ₧ cent., and other descriptions about as follows, the tone of the market being again firm:

Central	78⅝	Galena	66½
Erie	28⅜	Rock Island	43½
Hudson	37¾	Toledo	31¾
Harlem Preferred	28½	Illinois Central	68¼
Panama	111½	Michigan Guaranteed	33
Pacific	76	Michigan Central	46½
Reading	39	Missouris	45½

The market for Foreign Exchange for Saturday's mail opened to-day with a pretty firm tone, owing in part to the continued free receipts of English and French Gold this week. Bankers are stiff at 107 on London, while Merchant Bills command from 106@106½ ₧ cent: Bankers on Paris, f5.32½@f5.30 to the dollar. There is no change in Discounts, while Loans on demand are fairly active with some of the Stock Brokers, at 5 ₧ cent. on Government security, and 6 on general Stock collateral.

SPECIE LIST BY STEAMSHIP ASIA.

B. H. Field	£600	Abraham Bell's Sons	2,009
Mixer and Gilbert	1,100	R. P. Bush & Co.	240
H. & Frothingham	2,000	G.S. Stephenson & Co.	3,380
W. Ropes & Co.	2,000	McCready, Mott & Co.	1,650
A. B. Howe	300	Dallet & Son	4,100
F. Skimmer & Co.	4,595	Bank of Commerce	50,000
John R. Griffith	2,000	M. M. Freeman & Co.	347,412
E. S. Innes	1,000	Willetts & Co	400
Wm. Fellows	6,900	Pierce & Bacon	3,500
Thos. Wallace	1,000	Homer & Sprague	1,000
Yates & Porterfield	1,500	Josiah Macy's Sons	4,000
P. W. Freeman	1,200	Ludwig Marx	4,700
W. Bradstreet	1,000	James Titcomb	1,700
Dallett & Bliss	1,000	Brown Bros. & Co	4,640
R.E. Claxton	£398		
Total			£109,650

FRENCH.

Pierson & Harriman	$10,200	Hennings & Gosling	20,000
Ballin & Sander	64,000	Harbeck & Co.	2,000
Wm. Schall & Co.	56,000	H. Henriquian	20,000
Poirier	$40,000		
Total			$212,200

The *Asia*, Cunarder, arrived at this port early this morning—in place of the *Australasian*, as looked for—with English market accounts to Saturday, P. M., July 6, which are firmer for Grain and ⅛d. higher for Cotton; sales of the latter, for the week, reaching 158,000 bales. The weather was less favorable for the English Wheat crop, so that American descriptions of Grain were held with more steadiness, and we hear that liberal additional orders have come to this side. The London Money market, and Bank of England return, are also favorable; the latter being increased on the stock of Bullion £572,000 for the week. The funds 89⅞ ₧ cent. The *Asia* brings $757,000 in English and French Gold.

In relation to American Stocks, Messrs. BARING BROS. & Co. remark:

"American Stocks have been very quiet this week, and quotations are chiefly nominal. United States Fives, Bonds, have been sold at 71 ex dividend. Massachusetts Sterling, 94@96. Maryland Sterling about 70. Pennsylvania Fives, 69@71; Bonds, 70@73. Virginia Bonds have been sold at 42. Florida Union Bank Bonds, 15. Michigan Central 8 ₧ Cent. Bonds of 1869 have been done at 80; do. of 1822, 85. New-York and Erie Shares at 22. Other American Railway Securities without business. Colonial Bonds without demand."

Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE says:

"The same dullness we noted last week has continued to characterize the market for American Securities, and the disposition to sell United States and Virginia Bonds has increased, until receipt of advices yesterday per *Adriatic*, when an active demand sprung up, particularly for Illinois Shares, of which some considerable purchases were made from 38½@38 discount. Railroad Bonds are firmly maintained, but without much improvement in quotations."

Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.	Business.
United States 5 ₧ cent., 1874	71 @ 73	
Virginia State 6 ₧ cent.	41 @ 43	
Erie shares, ex. ass. Scrip	22 @ 23	
Do. 7 ₧ cent. Preference	40 @ 45	
Do. Assessment Scrip	1½@ 2½	
Illinois Cen. 6 ₧ cent., 1875	80 @ 82	
Do. 7 ₧ cent., 1875	82 @ 84	
Do. $100 shares, $80 paid	38½@ 38dis.	38¼@½
Do. do. all paid	60 @ 62	
Mich. Cen. Con., 1869, 8 ₧ cent.	80 @ 81	80½
Do. S. F'd. 8 ₧ ct. 1st M., 1882	84 @ 86	
Mich. S. & North. Indiana 7 ₧ cent, (Sinking Fund,) 1885	60 @ 65	
New-York Central 6 ₧ cent. (Sinking Fund,) 1883	83 @ 85	
Do. 7 ₧ cent., 1864	87 @ 90	
Do. 7 ₧ cent. (S. F'd.,) 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. 7 ₧ cent. Con. Bds., 1876	91 @ 93	
Do. $100 shares	69 @ 71	
New-York&Erie1stM.7₧ct.,1867	92 @ 94	
Do. 2d Mtg. 7 ₧ cent., 1859	90 @ 92	
Do. 3dM.7₧cent.,1883,assented	76 @ 78	
Do. Bds.7 ₧ct.,'62,'71,'75,ass'd	50 @ 55	
Do. Shares, assented	21½@ 22	21½
Panama Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₧ cent., 1865	96 @ 98	
Do. 2d Mortgage 7 ₧ cent, '72	94 @ 96	
Pensylvania Central Bonds: 1st Mort. 6 ₧ cent. convertible	84 @ 86	
Do. 2d Mort. 6 ₧ cent., sterling	80 @ 82	
Do. $50 shares	36 @ 38	
Philadelphia and Reading $50 shares	15 @ 20	

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 3d of July, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,307,315	Increase	£48,469
Public deposits	7,901,844	Decrease	867,182
Other deposits	12,902,482	Increase	581,186
Gov't securities	9,980,202	Increase	12,548
Other securities	21,401,660	Increase	1,221,594
Notes unemployed	5,633,830	Decrease	1,315,330

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,063,080, being an increase of £858,560, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £12,071,772, showing a decrease of £572,888, when compared with the preceding return.

CITY BANKS—COMPARATIVE QUARTELY REPORTS.

	June 25, 1859.	June 30, 1860.	March 16, 1861.	June 22, 1861.
Capital	$68,645,014	$69,758,777	$69,835,118	$69,650,605
Net profits	7,555,451	8,055,245	7,337,888	8,328,802
Circulation	8,128,072	8,723,385	8,358,245	8,297,715
Due Banks	23,744,605	26,394,167	28,219,700	26,006,717
Deposits	72,713,844	79,988,633	83,512,435	77,158,416
Due others	571,902	977,431	1,262,600	901,671
Total	$181,358,888	$193,897,638	$198,526,046	$189,343,926
Discounts	118,543,934	125,130,040	117,232,347	105,333,353
Stocks	12,210,779	12,601,564	13,576,038	17,851,260
Bds. & Mg.	503,312	633,268	556,071	642,678
RealEstate	6,055,947	6,314,469	6,403,388	6,440,873
Due by Bks.	6,213,431	7,013,735	5,674,256	5,350,018
Cash items	17,099,736	19,070,961	17,662,134	13,205,922
Specie	20,682,304	23,054,639	37,458,566	39,972,361
Overdrafts	49,445	69,962	63,246	58,461
Total	$181,358,888	$193,897,638	$198,526,046	$189,343,926

The rates of Foreign Exchange, as quoted by N. BRANDT, Broker, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York, for the steamer *Arago*, leaving Saturday, July 20, (mails close at 10½ A. M.,) are as follows:

London—60 days' sight per Pound	107 per cent.
London—3 days' sight per Pound	108 per cent.
Paris—60 days' sight per Dollar	5 fr. 30 c.
Paris—3 days' sight per Dollar	5 fr. 26¼ c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight per Gilder	40 ¼cts.
Hamburg—60 dys.' sight pr. Marc Banco	35½ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight per Florin	40½ cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight per Rix Dollar	77½ cts

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, July 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives 77½, Reading Railroad 19¾, Morris Canal 41, Long Island Railroad 10½, Pennsylvania Railroad 38½. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 18, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been, 86 bbls. Ashes, 17,669 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 109,300 bushels Wheat, 50,541 bushels Corn, 9,161 bushels Rye, 21,853 bushels Oats, 393 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,163 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 75 bbls., at $5 37½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₧ 100 ℔s.

CHICORY—Sales to-day 600 casks on private terms.

COFFEE—Rio has been in good request at rising prices. Other kinds have been quiet, owing in part to the high rates asked for desirable lots. Sales 3,600 bags Rio at 12c.@14½c.; 50 bags Laguayra at 15c., and 75 bags Maracaibo at 16c. ₧ ℔.; 600 bags Laguayra on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in demand at previous quotations. Sales 800 bales. We quote:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans & Texas.
Ordinary, ₧ ℔	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16¼
Middling Fair	16½	16¾	17	17¼

DYEWOODS—Sales 55 tons Jamaica Logwood at $15@$15 37½ ₧ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour have been in good request to-day, at a further advance of 5c.@15c. ₧ bbl., the market closing buoyantly. The reported sales add up 21,700 bbls., including superfine State at $3 95@$4 05; poor to choice extra State, at $4 15@$4 50, mainly at $4 20@$4 25—these being the lowest quotations at the close; superfine Western, at $3 90@$4; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 12½@$5 40; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 20@$5 50; inferior extra Ohio at $4 60@$4 70; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $4 75@$4 90.

Superfine State	$3 95	@$4 05
Extra State	4 15	@ 4 50
Superfine Western	3 90	@ 4 00
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 12½	@ 5 40
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 20	@ 5 50
Interior Extra Ohio	4 60	@ 4 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brand	4 75	@ 4 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands	4 95	@ 6 00
Fancy Genessee	4 50	@ 4 60
Extra Genessee	4 70	@ 6 75
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	4 70	@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in request at former figures. Sales 870 bbls., at $5 05@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$8 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₧ bbl. Canadian Flour is active and buoyant, including superfine at $3 60@$3 70, and inferior to very choice extra at $4 15@$7 50, ₧ bbl. Sales 1,400 bbls. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $2 50@$3 50 for fine and superfine, ₧ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 65 for Western, $2 75 for Jersey, $2 85 for Marsh's Caloric, from store, and $3 07½ for Brandywine, ₧ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales 800 boxes Raisins at $1 95@$2 for Layer, and $1 25 for Bunch, ₧ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, mainly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ₧ bushel. Sales 170,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 20@$1 25; Red Western at $1 08@$1 12; chiefly at $1 10@$1 12; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at 98c.@$1; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 81c.@97c.; Racine Spring at 92c.@96c.; Northwestern Club at 91c.@94c.; Chicago Spring, unsound to prime, at 73c.@91c., and White Kentucky at $1 25 ₧ bushel. Corn is improving; sales 81,000 bushels at 41c.@45c. for poor to choice new mixed Western; 37c.@40c. for damaged do. do.; 47c.@49c. for Western Yellow, 48c.@50c. for Northern Yellow; 41c. for unsound do.; and 43c.@50c. for very poor to good new Yellow Southern ₧ bushel. Rye is in demand at 65c. for Northern, and for Western 46c.@48c., chiefly 46c. ₧ bushel; sales 7,500 bushels. Barley has not varied. Oats are in good request, including Canadian at 28c.; Western at 29c.@32c., and State at 32½c.@33½c. ₧ bushel.

HAY—North River is in moderate demand, chiefly for local use, at 50c.@65c. ₧ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been rather more sought after at full prices, including last year's crop, at (according to quality) from 16c.@26c., ₧ ℔.

LUMBER—The demand has been quite limited during the past week, and prices have been without improvement. The arrivals at Albany have been light, but, according to the Albany *Evening Journal*, well assorted kinds are wanted in market. The demand is light, but a slight improvement is observed over the dullness of the previous week. Occasionally a large sale is made on private terms, but most of the transactions are small and for immediate consumption. River and sound freights are low, and the present is a favorable time for dealers to purchase such stock as they expect to want this season. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the 2d week in July, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, c ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	11,784,000	1,136	9,496	2,483,000
1860	15,477,000	1,387	5,091	7,592,160
1861	5,033,813	760	—	4,621,900

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to July 15, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M	Timber, c ft.	Staves, ℔s.
1859	106,713,100	25,145	45,853	58,014,857
1860	125,182,600	19,406	30,463	41,187,207
1861	66,592,830	16,317	32	31,880,430

METALS—Transactions have been unimportant, to-day; quotations have not varied.

MOLASSES—Sales 25 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms; 41 hhds. Porto Rico, at 27c.@29c.; 20 hhds. English Island at 26c., and a small lot of Cuba Muscovado at 22½c. ₧ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork tends downwards. Sales 1,150 bbls., at $15 50@$15 62 for Mess, and $10 for Prime, ₧ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive at 5c.@6½c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₧ ℔. Lard is in request at uniform rates; sales, 450 tcs. and bbls, at 8c.@9c. ₧ ℔. Beef continues in demand and firm; sales, 670 bbls., at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ₧ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$18 ₧ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$14 ₧ bbl. Butter rules quiet, at from 7c.@12c. for Western, and 8c.@13c. for State, ₧ ℔. Cheese continues inactive, at 3c.@7c. ₧ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 150 tcs. were reported, at $5 25@$6, ₧ 100 ℔s.

HONEY—Sales to-day. 50 tcs. and 80 bbls. Cuba, in bond, at 67c.@69c. ₧ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine has been quiet at $5 for Crude, ₧ 280 ℔s., and 80c.@82½c. for Spirits, ₧ gallon. 100 bbls. Washington Tar changed hands at $3 ₧ bbl. Resin has been less active, including Common at $2 62½@$2 75 ₧ 310 ℔s.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in to-day, at former quotations.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 900 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 5c.@6c.; also, 164 hhds. Porto Rico, (by auction,) at 5½c.@6½c. ₧ ℔.

SPICES—Have been in brisk request, at advancing prices. Sales to-day, 50,000 mats Cassia, at 20c., cash; 4,575 bags Pepper, at 9c.@10c., four and six months' credit; 475 bags Pimento, at 6c.@7c., cash—all now held higher; also, 250 bales Cloves, at 10½c.@11c.—now held at 12c., cash, ₧ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 18,000 ℔s., at 8½c.@8¾c.; also, 170 bbls. Grease, at 6½c. ₧ ℔.

TEAS—The demand to-day has been fair, and prices have been well supported.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., at 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c. ₧ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed, and rates have declined. We quote for Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 4d.@2s. 6d. ₧ bbl; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9d.@9½d.; Corn, 8d.@9d. ₧ bushel; Resin, 2s. 6d.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 9d. ₧ barrel; Beef, 5s. 6d.@6s. ₧ tierce; Lard and Bacon, 30s.@32s. 6d.; Tallow, 25s.@27s. 6d; Tobacco, 30s. ₧ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10½d. ₧ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Tallow, 30s. ₧ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₧ bbl.; Grain, 9d.@10d. ₧ bush.; Pork, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₧ bbl.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₧ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Cheese, 35s.@37s.; Tallow, 32s. 6d.@35s.; Tobacco, 40s.@45s. ₧ ton. For Cork and a market—Wheat, (12,000 bushels,) in bulk, 8s. ₧ quarter. For Galway—A bark, with Wheat, in bulk, at 11d. ₧ bushel. For Havre—Wheat, (24,000 bushels,) in shippers' bags, at 10c. ₧ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Lion—The Young Actress—The Happy Man.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Prof. Anderson—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To-day we are in receipt of further particulars of the advance of Gen. McDowell's division to Fairfax Court-house. The advance was made in four columns, one under command of Gen. McDowell, consisting of 6,000 men, one under command of Col. Tyler of 12,000 men, one under command of Col. Miles of 5,700 men, and the other of 10,000 men, under command of Col. Heintzleman—the whole amounting to a force of about 35,000. The rebels fled before the advancing army without firing a shot. At Centreville, Gen. McDowell intended stopping for the night, and pushing on for Manassas in the morning; the chances are that the rebels will make a stand there, but it is somewhat doubtful.

In the Senate, yesterday, the amendments reported by the Military Committee were considered. The amendment relating to the filling of vacancies at the West Point Academy was finally settled by striking out all relating to the subject. On further consideration it was agreed that the officers on the retired list should receive the pay proper, but no extra allowances. Another amendment was offered by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, to the effect that no part of the Army or Navy should be used to subjugate or hold as provinces, any State lately one of the United States, or in any way to interfere with African Slavery. Mr. Sherman replied that it was in no part the object to subjugate the States or abolish Slavery. It was only to subjugate rebellious citizens. The Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers reported, and the bill was passed. Mr. Sherman's amendment was then agreed to, and the Military bill was passed. In the House, Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, reported a bill, which was passed, to remit fines and penalties in certain cases incurred by reason of the closing of the Southern ports. Mr. Pendleton, from Ohio, brought in a bill to provide for the paying of the Ohio volunteers at the time they arrived at the rendezvous, and not from the time they were sworn in, which was twelve days afterwards. An amendment was made to pay the militia of other States similarly situated. The bill passed. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, proposed a bill, which was passed, that all letters addressed, prepaid, to the soldiers should, whenever practicable, be sent to any other point without charge. Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee of Judiciary, inquired whether Mr. May, of Maryland, was or had been holding criminal intercourse with the rebels. As the evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt was based upon newspaper articles only, the Committee recommended that no action be taken on the part of the House. Mr. May, by permission of the House, endeavored to make an explanation, wherein he said that he had stood faithfully by the United States, and he meant to stand by it. He condemned the way in which his constituents had been treated; they had been arrested in the dead hour of night, and imprisoned in forts. On this account, before he took his seat in the House, he had under consideration whether he should enter upon his duties as a representative. He defended Marshal Kane, but did not justify his dispatch to Mr. Johnson. The bill for increasing the standing Army to 24,000 men was then taken up; on a motion from Mr. Blair, a substitute was adopted converting these regiments into volunteer forces.

By advices from Alexandria, we learn that the railroad is open as far as Sangster's Station. After Col. Wilcox had taken possession of Fairfax Station, he proceeded toward the Court-house, and found Col. Burnside's Brigade already in possession, the enemy having retreated without showing fight.

At East Pass, Pensacola, a launch of a National steamer was fired into, on the 14th, by Capt. Clinton's Montgomery mounted Rifles. Several men were killed, including the commanding officer.

On Tuesday night a number of Secessionists at Nashville, Washington County, Ill., destroyed several houses belonging to Union men; cut down the Stars and Stripes, and hoisted in its place the secession flag. A number of Union men have been ordered to leave immediately.

The remains of Gen. Garnett passed through Harrisburgh, *en route* to Baltimore, yesterday. From there they will be taken to Fortress Monroe, and from there to Richmond, under a flag of truce.

The Fourth Massachusetts Regiment sailed from Fortress Monroe on Wednesday evening, for Boston. Two steamers from Norfolk were seen landing troops at Sewall's Point. It is apparent that formidable preparations are being made there. It is expected that masked batteries have been erected at Willoughby's Point and opposite the Rip Raps. At Newport's News, two negroes, who had escaped from Pig Point, found refuge. They state that the rebels are in large force opposite Newport's News.

The Twelfth Regiment of Massachusetts, Col. Fletcher Webster, was in Boston yesterday, and was presented with a stand of colors. The address was made by Hon. Edward Everett, and responded to by the Colonel. The time of the departure of the regiment is not known.

Col. Wm. D. Kennedy's Tammany Regiment proceeded directly to Washington, yesterday, by the Central New-Jersey Railroad, *viâ* Harrisburgh and Baltimore.

The Sixth Regiment of Maine passed through this City, yesterday, on its way to Washington. It is composed of an unusually fine set of men, who are very well armed and equipped.

The steamship *Asia*, which sailed from Liverpool on the 6th, and from Queenstown on the 7th, arrived here yesterday morning. On the Fourth of July the Americans in London celebrated the anniversary of our Independence by a breakfast at the Royal Opera Hotel, St. James'. Mr. Adams, the American Minister, was unable to attend, having an engagement to attend the annual speech-day at Harrow School. A number of distinguished Americans were present; Rev. Dr. Patten, of New-York, was President of the meeting. The Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society waited upon Lord John Russell, with regard to the non-fulfillment by Spain of her treaty obligations for the suppression of the Slave-trade. Lord John Russell denounced the conduct of Spain, and stated that the Government thought of establishing Consulates along the African coast as a means of checking the Slave-trade. The Duke of Newcastle is doing his utmost to encourage the growth of cotton by British settlers in Africa. Queen Victoria will visit Ireland at the latter end of next month. Gen. Fleury, it is asserted, will go to Turin, in order to notify Victor Emanuel of the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by France. The inhabitants of Rome have petitioned the Emperor to withdraw his army from that city. Prince De Bourbino, the bearer of the petition, has been received by M. Thouvenel, the Foreign Minister, but only, it is said, as a private citizen, not as a delegate of the petitioners. The insurrection in Spain was entirely confined to Soja. The King and Queen of Prussia will be crowned at Konnisberg in October next. Accounts from the London money market state that the Funds on the 5th were firmer, and Consols closed at an improvement. American securities have been quiet, and quotations were merely nominal. Breadstuffs are dull, and prices unchanged. The cotton market closed steady. At Havre the stock in port is 300,000 bales. The amount of specie brought by the *Asia* is £301,065.

The Stock market was extremely active yesterday; the registered sales being the heaviest day's work at the Board for several months past. The National and State Stocks were further advanced 1@1¼ ₩ cent., while the Railway Shares were excited and prices were irregular. New-York Central 78⅝; Missouris 45½. Exchange firm at 107 ₩ cent.

An active demand prevailed for Breadstuffs yesterday, at advanced prices. Rio Coffee was in lively request, as were also Spices and Whisky. Resin, Teas and Sugars were less freely purchased. A very moderate business was transacted in Cotton, Rice, Hay, Tallow and Provisions. Hops were inquired for. The freight engagements were rather light, though shippers had any existing advantage.

The Great Cotton Loan.

We have previously referred to the novel, as well as vast movement, going on at the South to retrieve the already dilapidated finances of the Confederate Government. Money it has none. In credit it is equally out at the elbows. Such repudiators as Jeff. Davis, with all their impudence, cannot show their faces in any money market in the world. Borrowing is out of the question. But 100,000 men in the field are not to be fed on chaff. They may enlist in a frenzy, and serve for a month or so from the same impulse. But patriotism is only supported by a well-stocked larder and prompt pay. Without these, a large mass of men, nominally soldiers, are no better than a mob. This the leaders of the rebellion cannot but feel. But every ordinary source of raising money has been tried and has failed. The proceeds of the last crop, unfortunately, was spent before war commenced. The only possible alternative, consequently, was in some way or another to make the coming one available. But this the planter could not do. He had no possible means of sending it to market. All the avenues thither were held by the perfidious Yankees. In this dilemma, Mr. Cobb, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, hit upon the following happy expedient: That each planter should sell at least one-half of his crop to the Confederate Government, taking for his pay its 8 per cent. bonds, "good as gold." In this way, the planter would get a round price for his crop, while the Confederates would be put in possession of ample means whereby to chastise Northern barbarians. The plan was exactly suited to Southern fancy, and the Vice-President of the Confederates and a large number of his most distinguished *confrères* are canvassing their constituents in its behalf, with great success.

But this grand scheme, so perfect in the eyes of the rebel leaders, has a far different aspect upon men of business and money. Nearly all the monetary operations at the South are bonds upon cotton. A great many of the planters, never over-thrifty, have mortgaged the crop for several years to come. Such has been the rage for purchasing plantations and negroes for years past, at enormously high prices, that a large majority of the planters are deeply in debt. For them to deliver their cotton to the rebel Government, in exchange for its bonds, is equivalent to throwing it into the sea; for no one will buy these bonds outright, in open market, at any price. If the Government gets the cotton by the process described, the factor or merchant who may have advanced its full value, is completely done out of so much money; the payment of all debts, except in Confederate scrip, of which the more a person has the poorer he is, is at an end. Now, as might be expected, there is down South a pretty decided opposition to this scheme. Those in the category of creditors, do not like the idea of seeing their debts entirely lost, even to maintain the grand rebellion. Repudiation was a fine thing so long as it only affected Northern pockets. But now the poisoned chalice is to be commended to their own lips. Resistance to the proposed measure is becoming strenuous, and several of the Southern journals are beginning, for the first time for months, to speak in an independent and manly tone. We give this morning a specimen in point, in an article from the New-Orleans *Delta*. All those who decline to come up to the work are *Abolitionists*, a generic term for everything offensive to Southern chivalry. Such a class are likely to become very numerous should the proposed scheme be insisted upon. It would amount, in fact, to a complete disruption of society. It would put a stop to all dealings and all commerce, and end in the utter repudiation of all debts, and finally in starvation.

Here then is an element at work which bids fair to shiver the new Confederacy to atoms the moment outside pressure is removed, or the moment success in the war appears to be doubtful. The scheme is the last card of the rebels. If it fails, they are irretrievably lost. If it succeeds, society itself is destroyed. But success, even as far as Government is concerned, would be impossible, were all the Southern ports as free as that of New-York. It is simply a dream of madmen. It reverses all the maxims of prudence and business, in assuming that a Government can do what individuals cannot. The Southern journals more than intimate that it is a scheme got up for the personal aggrandizement of Davis, Toombs, Stephens & Co.; that the management of such a vast trust is impossible, and would only serve as the means of party favoritism and political corruption. The arguments urged against it are so cogent, that the more it is pushed the more fatal it must be to the rebel cause, to end in an overthrow as signal as that administered by our arms.

We refer to this matter for the purpose of showing the nature of men we have to deal with. We commend it to the foreign sympathizer with the rebellion. The South is not only given over to frenzy of passion, but to a mental obliquity which no arguments can reach. Southern intellect is more debauched than Southern morals. We might go into a lunatic asylum to reason with its inmates with the same propriety as attempt to reason with a people so mentally and morally diseased. They are lunatics of the genuine Quixotic stamp, with this difference, we hope, between the two, the Southern disease may be curable by a thorough personal chastisement. Without it, conceit and arrogance are permanent qualities of this people. They are now in that condition in which they give full credence to the lies they spend their time in fabricating. If we should drive them out of Virginia, their retreat they would represent to be only a *ruse* to draw on the enemy to more certain destruction. Such a resource would never fail them as long as there was a foot of territory over which they had not been chased. They are so thoroughly given over to delusion, that they can never be reclaimed from it so long as the slightest excuse or apology can be invented. So in matters of finance and business. In all such they are perfectly wild. If they cannot see the folly of their plans and hopes, other nations must, and the speedy downfall of a Government based upon such lying and shams.

The Slaveholder's Rebellion.

In the Senate, the other day, a bill was introduced by Mr. Pomeroy, and read twice by its title, viz.: "*A bill for the Suppression of the Slaveholder's Rebellion.*" The title of this bill was subsequently commented on with some feeling by Mr. Breckinridge, who maintained that the revolt which the Government is about to exert its entire power to suppress, is not a slaveholder's rebellion, but a movement in which all classes in the Southern States—non-slaveholders as well as slaveholders—equally participated. The fact adduced by Mr. Breckinridge is, in the main, undoubtedly correct. The great rebellion of the South is not confined to the slaveholders, or to any other class, but pervades in some degree, all shades of society, without reference to possessions or occupations. Yet, notwithstanding this indisputable fact, it would be impossible to characterize the wicked insurrection which now prevails in the slaveholding States, more aptly and truly in the brief title of a bill, than by the words which have been employed by the Senator from Kansas,—The Slaveholder's Rebellion. It is, in fact, an insurrection against the peace of society, which had its origin in the especial interest of the slaveholder, and which has been promoted, encouraged and fired, at every step of its progress, under an open demand for the extension of the area of Slavery, and the increase of the political power of the slaveholding class.

We need not recapitulate the telling and damning facts,—from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, for the purpose of defrauding Freedom of its rights in Kansas, down to the passage of the South Carolina Ordinance of Secession,—which serve to establish this truth and place it beyond the reach of historical denial. Nor is the fact any the less absolute and conclusive, that this vast concentrated interest of the South has aways been able to surround itself,—by means of its wealth, ability, energy and unparalleled unity of purpose,—with numerous and powerful adherents drawn from all other divisions of Southern society,, and apply their obedient muscle and willing voices in aid of their own unscrupulous and ambitious purposes.

It was not alone the Nevilles of England, Guises of France, or the Orsini of Italy, that divided society, and flaunted sometimes their triumphant banners in the face of recognized Governments. It was the bone and sinew of *their followers* that gave vigor to ther movements, vitality to their orders, and terror to their names. It is not the swords of three hundred and fifty thousand slave-proprietors, either, that now disturb the peace of this country, and threaten its very existence. It is the uneducated masses whom these proprietors—the uncontrolled rulers of the South, claiming to belong that exclusive class which is alone entitled to direct the machinery of Government—keep in habitual and permanent ignorance, that makes up the raw staple of the slave-holders' Army, and fight the battles which, if successful, would confirm their own inferiority.

It is essentially the slave proprietors who supply the education, the mind, and design, and who give direction to the movement of the insurrection. It is, therefore, in fact,—and it ought to be by name so recognized—*The Slaveholders' Rebellion*.

While we thus admit the correctness of the title of Mr. Pomeroy's bill, as aptly designating the true character of the present Southern movement, we take occasion, at the very outset, to enter our protest against the aim and object of this bill, in so far as we understand its character was revealed in the Senatorial debate of Tuesday last. This bill was then stated on the floor of the Senate, to contain a provision for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the insurgent States of the South by the proclamation of the President of the United States; and when that description of the bill was publicly given by Mr. Breckinridge, it was not denied by Mr. Pomeroy, who was present, or his friends. We have never hesitated to admonish the Southern people of the probably fatal consequences to their cherished institution, of placing before the free men of this country the alternative choice—the destruction of the Government or the destruction of Slavery. Indeed, we have earnestly and solemnly warned them, that the verdict of the people would be—whenever that choice, without evasion, should be forced upon them—that, let perish what might perish, our own free institutions would be preserved, for ourselves, our children and for posterity. We have endeavored to warn them, indeed, as some men may try to give counsel to madmen, that the Union of this country would be maintained unimpaired, in defiance of all their efforts to destroy it,—even though the consequence of its maintenance should be the ultimate emancipation of every slave under the canopy of heaven.

We adhere to that determination, but only in the form in which we have always endeavored to place it—*as a last resort*—as the only alternative left us by the delusion and infatuation of the slaveholders themselves, when forcing us finally to choose between the destruction of our country and the abolition of Slavery.

But we venture to suggest of Mr. Pomeroy, on the threshhold of his crusade, that the loyal people of this country are not prepared to allow their great national and patriotic movement to be steered by the hand of the Abolition Society. The mission of their armies is to take the unlawful sword from the hand of the rebellious, and to rescue the loyal men of the South from the despotism under which they are groaning. But it is not their intention to put that sword in the hand of the untutored and uncontrolable negro, to deluge with indiscriminate blood, the households of the loyal and disloyal, and make a hell or a St. Domingo of the South. The patriotic people of this country will discountenance this measure; and they will show that they are true enough to the instincts of mercy—the charitable companion always of true liberty—to hold the disloyal men of the North quiet with one hand, while they throttle the Southern rebellion with the other.

How to Maintain the Advance.

The remarkable animation that has been infused into the Stock Market by the news of the Army's advance into Virginia, has much significance to every good citizen. For, however true it is that speculations of the Brokers' Board have directly little to do with the real, life-giving business of the country, and however difficult it is for the uninitiated to distinguish between the actual and the artificial transactions that are daily made, it is indisputable that no other thermometer of public confidence is so sensitive and reliable as the Exchange. When confidence rises among the people, the speculators respond by a rush for stocks, which, of course, advance in price. When confidence declines, the rush is quite as rapid to "unload," and stocks fall as fast as they arose.

A permanently buoyant Stock market is the infallible sign, therefore, of confidence in the country, and of the free and active employment of capital, not only in the region of Stocks, but in every department of trade. Stocks are the first to feel the effect of a change in a nation's prospects or prosperity. And though they may fluctuate in seasons of prosperity or adversity, their permanent tone indicates most clearly the condition of commercial life. What, therefore, will make permanent the buoyancy that has manifested itself on Wall-street, will most assuredly establish the basis of renewed and permanent activity in all departments of business, and gradually restore the country to that high degree of prosperity from which the ruinous rebellion precipitated it.

If, then, the vigor of the Government in its measures to suppress the rebellion is the cause of the rapid advance in the price of stocks of which we have spoken, (and no one doubts it,) that same vigor, well sustained, will infallibly bring to life the now torpid general business of the country, and furnish again a universal, ready and profitable employment of capital. Here, therefore, arises the vital question with all who have money, or all who have labor on which they depend: How shall the vigor of the Government be maintained? And the answer is quite on the surface and patent to all. It is to be sustained only by furnishing the Government "material aid"—men and money—and that hearty popular sympathy and encouragement that shall inspire them to an earnest and effective use of the means put into their hands. It is a fine thing to say that we have an Army of one hundred thousand fighting men, marching against the enemies of our institutions. But it is a profitable thing to remember that this great good is worth paying for, and must be paid for. Why should these hundred thousand men fight in defence of our flag and our country, rather than we who stay at home? What have they more at stake than we? Are not their lives as precious as ours? They have made sacrifice enough in leaving homes, in enduring hardships, in suffering sickness, and in facing death,—and it is now for the millions for whose benefit those sacrifices are made, to say whether such soldiers shall be sustained.

The Army advances! The people are satisfied. Stocks rise, and values return. But why does the Army advance? Because it is a willing Army—an Army which trusts its Government. All the vigor that we see, (and the beneficial effects of which we feel,) is obtained upon trust. Not less substantial because obtained upon credit, but, nevertheless, it is so obtained, and it rests with the loyal millions who live by industry and capital protected by the Constitution and laws, to say whether it shall be paid for.

No more opportune time than the present could arise for the offering of the loan which the Government is authorized to contract. All men see and feel the value of a vigorous prosecution of the war, in the electric change for the better produced by the first onward step. We do not entertain a doubt that if, two weeks hence, Secretary Chase could announce that the entire Government need of Two Hundred and Fifty Million Dollars authorized by Congress had been subscribed for, the instantaneous advance of values in property throughout the country would be more than double the amount of the loan itself. And the profits of capital, at once released from the thraldom under which it lies, would before many months restore the entire fund invested in the loan.

We are proud of our Army. We follow it every step, as it advances upon treason. We exult in its courage, and expect to rejoice in its speedy triumph over a wicked insurrection. But we shall be unworthy of that Army, and unworthy of our Government and of our free institutions, if we hesitate in our duty—which is to furnish all of the needful millions to sustain the patriotic Army in its suppression of treason. When it is so evidently the dictate of self-interest and the duty of loyalty to sustain the Government and the Army in the vigorous policy now inaugurated, we shall look forward with confidence to the final test of American patriotism in the negotiation of the largest loan, by hundreds of millions, that was ever proposed in this country.

Fat Promises and Lean Performance.—Such was the boastful spirit in which the rebel leaders entered upon their revolt, that many timid people were frightened by their terrible threatenings. Northern courage was scouted, and Northern *physique* derided as no possible match for Southern prowess. One Virginian was counted as equal to two or three New-Englanders, while a South-Carolinian or Georgian was regarded as equal to half-a-dozen of the "cobblers and greasy operatives of the North." We of the loyal States were to be made "to smell Southern powder, and taste Southern steel"—not in the sunny South, but at our own doors and in our own homes. The "wave of revolution was to roll North" till Toombs should "call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill," and the Confederate flag wave from the lakes to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean. Well, we have "smelled Southern powder and tasted Southern steel." Neither has as yet proved at all formidable. The one is very harmless stuff, and the other rather a digestible article. Virginia chivalry is masterly in retreat, and Southern prowess unequaled in running away. The rebel heroes, as it turns out, belong to that class of warriors whom somebody has described as being "invincible in peace and invisible in war."

Senator Breckinridge and his Speech in the Senate.

At the late Presidential campaign, Senator Breckinridge was the peculiar candidate of the Secessionists. He was the embodiment of the pestilent theory that underlies the treason that has since culminated in rebellion in the Southern States. At the North he was the favorite of a small fragment of the shattered Democracy, whose fealty to party and zeal for its usages were stronger than their allegiance to the Constitution. He represented the extreme of Southern ultraism, and his election was, by coercing the North and West into all the concessions demanded, to avert the threatened ills that were looming in the perspective, or failing in this, he could, if need be, not only hand over his own State to the Southern Confederacy, but even Maryland and the Capitol at Washington, thus severing the Union and throwing all the Border States into the domain of the cotton oligarchy. Mr. Douglas was rejected, because, while he was what the South termed conservative to some extent, yet they regarded him as too deeply imbued with a love for the Union, and too faithful in his allegiance to the Constitution, to serve their purposes.

As the campaign of 1860 progressed, the signs of practical secession became more and more palpable. This prospect of defeat stimulated the hates of the Southern leaders, and their threats of dissolution in case their candidates should be unsuccessful were proclaimed openly. The fears of thousands at the North of such a calamity overcame their convictions of political right and duty, and drove them into the ranks of the Breckinridge Democracy. During all this time the candidate was silent, or gave his sanction to these traitorous views. No words from him denouncing the meditated treason was heard.

The campaign was closed by the defeat of Mr. Breckinridge, and the threatened treason of secession became a fact of history. State after State swung out from the Union, plundering the forts and arsenals, and spoiling the subtreasuries and mints of the General Government, and Mr. Breckinridge, then occupying the position of Vice-President of the nation, uttered no word of dissent or rebuke. Rebellion gathered its armies, and marched defiantly towards the Capitol, and still he was silent. From the first attack of South Carolina upon the integrity of the Union, he has spoken no word in condemnation of the gigantic treason. On the other hand, with Gov. Magoffin, he has exerted his influence to rush Kentucky into the ranks of rebellion, and throw her weight into the scale of secession. Failing in this, he takes his seat in the National Congress, doing what he can to embarrass its action, and scatter discord and create distrust among the friends of the Constitution and the Union in that body and throughout the country.

His recent speech in the Senate of the United States would lead one to suppose that he had mistaken the body to which he has been accredited. It shows but too plainly that all his sympathies are on the side of secession. The efforts of the Administration to put down rebellion are denounced by him. The raising of an army to defend the capital when treason was on the march for its capture, he condemned as usurpation; and the refusal of the Government to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as a violation of the constitutional rights of the revolted States. The measures proposed for the defence of the country, for the preservation of the Constitution, and the salvation of the Union, are in substance denounced as subversive of the rights of the States, and destructive of the liberties of the people. Under the guise of defending the Constitution, he would make it instrumental in the destruction of all national unity, giving its sanctions to the withdrawal of any State from, and throwing itself into armed opposition to the General Government. Upon his theory, we have no Government, no Nationality, no Country. Not one word is uttered against the treason that would overthrow the Republic—not a sentence that would shock the delicate nerves of the rebel leaders—not a breath of censure against the rebellion they have organized. What Jeff. Davis demands at the head of armies and at the point of the bayonet, Mr. Breckinridge, in a manner, and in substance, concedes and advises in the Senate of the United States. The great, and perhaps only perceptible difference between them is, that the one draws the sword, and like a bold, though bad man, stakes his life on the issue of his revolt, while the other, though approving the treason, shrinks from the overt act that would expose him to the retributions denounced by the law against it.

A Tender Conscience an Apology for Treason.—Some of our people of tender consciences, and secession proclivities, are continually harping upon what they pretend to regard as a terrible fact, that this is a fratricidal war, and that they cannot sustain the Government in a controversy in which brother is fighting against brother. Of this class is Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, the leader of secession in the present House of Representatives. He talks so tenderly of our "Southern brethren" that one would almost suppose that the milk of human kindness flowed only in the veins of Southern men. But did it never occur to these men of peace, that those same "Southern brethren" have no such compunctious visitings? When or where has kindness, conciliation, forbearance, or even mercy been inculcated in the rebel councils? What Southern Press or Southern orator has spoken one word of tenderness towards the people of the loyal States, recognizing them as brothers or speaking of them as such? It is a great mistake to suppose that the loyal forces are marching for the conquest or subjugation of their "brethren" of the South. They are moving, and they will fight for the preservation of their country; for the salvation of the Government under which they have lived, and to which they owe allegiance;—for the perpetuation of that national unity in which alone is security, strength, civil and religious liberty, and it is against the enemies of these only that their warfare is waged. When those enemies shall forego their rebellion, when they shall renounce their treason against the Constitution, and cease their conspiracies against the Union, the brotherhood of States will be restored. But until then, to cease our efforts to overcome treason, is to sanction its wickedness, and participate in its guilt. The patriot's first and highest duty is to uphold the integrity and honor of the Union, and those who would consent to its dissolution under pretence of tenderness towards our "Southern brethren," are simply sympathizers with the traitors and their cause. It is not conscience but a lack of patriotism that actuates them.

Army Sanitary Commission.

The list of pecuniary contributions already received by the Commission, which we publish to-day, exhibits gratifying evidence that our citizens and some of our corporate bodies are beginning to awake to the importance of liberally furnishing means to the self-devoting men who have undertaken the heavy duty of saving, as far as practicable, our brave soldiers from needless death by disease.

Strengthened by these timely and liberal contributions, the Commission has already dispatched from Washington,—clothed with all necessary authority from the War Department,—faithful and experienced agents to many of the camps, carrying with them all needful instructions, and personally attending to their due enforcement. The immense numbers now in the field; the rapid approach of the sickly season, and the already ascertained condition of so many of the camps calling loudly for vigorous sanitary reform, will surely induce all our citizens and corporate bodies promptly and liberally to furnish the Commission all the means they may require to carry their benevolent and patriotic efforts into full effect.

We cannot better serve the cause than by making public the following letter to the Commission, with which the New-York Life Insurance Company yesterday accompanied their munificent donation of *five thousand dollars*,—a proof not less of the wisdom than the liberality and patriotism of its enlightened Directors.

Of all our public institutions, our Life Insurance Companies surely do well and wisely to look to it, that the tens of thousands of lives now at stake should not be lost through needless neglect:

Office of the N. Y. Life Insurance Company,
No. 112 Broadway.
New-York, July 18, 1861.

Dr. Henry W. Bellows, President of the Sanitary Commission:

Dear Sir: Under a due appreciation of the great blessings which your benevolent association is calculated to carry to the brave and patriotic soldiers who have gone forth in defence of our flag, and in support of the institutions so dear to the American people, the officers of this Company cordially use the discretion vested in them, by the unanimous resolution of the Trustees, by adding the inclosed check of $4,000 to the $1,000 heretofore sent. They hope that their example may induce similar and other institutions and individuals to embrace the privilege of thus alleviating the condition of our Army, and to enjoy the consoling reflection that, under Providence, they have done something to sustain the cause so vitally associated with the permanent prosperity of the country, and to soothe and alleviate the sufferings of those who have gone to battle in its defence. In the hope that your exertions may succeed to your fondest hopes, I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

MORRIS FRANKLIN,
President N. Y. Life Insurance Company.

ANSWER OF DR. BELLOWS.

New-York, July 18, 1861.

Morris Franklin, Esq., President New-York Life Insurance Company:

Dear Sir: I have this moment received your favor, announcing the munificent contribution of your Company to our Sanitary Commission. The $5,000 we acknowledge with a lively gratitude, but we reserve our profoundest respect for the evidence of enlightened self-interest, coupled with long-sighted benevolence, which your Company exhibits in so promptly leading the way, where a less intelligent prudence might have hesitated till the golden occasion were lost. We need a generous confidence, and a rapid decisiveness on the part of the public, to sustain our efforts—for the case does not admit of delay. Every day's inaction now it will take weeks to repair, if indeed the loss be not irreparable.

In the name of the Sanitary Commission I thank you, and assure you that the name of your Company will be chsrished with lasting gratitude by the Army, by my associates, and by

Your obedient friend and servant,
HENRY W. BELLOWS.

Constitution-making.—It may not have been generally noted by Northern readers that the Constitution of the Confederate States is required to be ratified by the people of each State before it becomes the sovereign rule. The plan of the rebels for letting us ingrates of the old Union out of our unhappy dilemma of a dissolving government was to take the Middle States, one by one, into the Confederate ark and under the Confederate Constitution, and thus finally to reconstruct the Republic with Jeff. Davis & Co., at the head, leaving, however, the New-England States carefully out in the cold. Seeing that this was the only hope for us, it is a strange apathy our people have exhibited in not studying the Confederate Constitution with more care, and watching its adoption with more interest.

We have need to be surprised and alarmed to find that our future Charter of Government is sailing in very shoal water down South, and is in danger of stranding before reaching harbor. The people of Georgia were required to vote on the 2d inst. on the ratification of the Confederate Constitution, and the result shows a cold indifference to that form of government that they are said to be enthusiastically supporting that we were not prepared to see. The Savannah *Sentinel* says:

> "The returns of the election of the 2d, in relation to the ratification of the new Constitution, show a very meagre vote, and that the people cared almost nothing about the matter. In Bainbridge no election was held, and the Sumter *Republican* and Carterville *Express* make no mention of any election in Sumter and Cass. So far as heard from the vote stands for ratification 1,654, against 944—majority 740."

In some entire counties, not one hundred votes were cast. Whether it was raining on election day, or the Georgians were all absent bearing arms in Virginia, or all at home resting peacefully under vines and fig-trees, or attending the public harangues of Aleck Stephens, and subscribing one-half of their expectant cotton bales for the support of the Confederate Government, or whether the polls were mostly in the hands of "Union bullies," the *Sentinel* does not venture to explain. But we must say that the "cold shoulder" given by Georgia to the Confederate Constitution argues poorly for its prospect of "covering the continent as with a garment."

F. F. V.'s.—After the unimpeded advance of Gen. McDowell, Gen. McClellan and Gen. Patterson, these time-honored initials will properly stand for "Fleet Footed Virginians."

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Special Session of Congress—Mr. Breckinridge's Speech—The Virginia Rebels "Our Troops"—The Election of Mr. Forney.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, July 16, 1861.

Never was there a session of Congress so transcendently important as the present, as well on account of the events which have called it together, as the measures which have been adopted to meet the emergency. The freest Government in the world has been threatened with overthrow, by a combination as vast in its proportions, as it is unholy in its origin, and the appropriations of Congress are on a scale of magnitude unprecedented, and almost undreamed of, in the past history of the country, yet not out of proportion to the national necessity which has called them forth. But great as is the occasion, and great as is the action of Congress, the session is nevertheless a dull one. During the whole of last session the galleries of the two Houses were crowded, day by day, to listen to windy declamation which results in nothing, while at the present session, which has authorized the raising of an army of half-a-million of men, and appropriated five hundred millions of dollars to arm, equip and support them, the deliberations of the two Houses are intolerably dull, and though the city is crowded with strangers, the galleries are not half filled with languid listeners. This is the general rule with both Houses, and the exceptions are only found when notice is given that a sympathizer with the rebels will speak in their behalf. The curiosity of the public is of course great to know what these men will venture to utter on the floors of Congress, and the Houses are crowded to hear them. The speech of Mr. Breckinridge, to-day, gave rise to one of those instances of a crowded and deeply interested audience. He spoke for two hours in an earnest, but entirely decorous manner. As a speaker he is graceful and forcible, and though reputed eloquent, that quality could not be attributed to his apology for allowing treason to go unwhipped of justice. He thinks the warlike measures of the Government will destroy the Constitution and civil liberty, and regards with peculiar horror the declaration of certain Republicans, that if the Union can only be maintained by overthrowing of Slavery, the peculiar institution must go by the board. He regards Slavery as far more sacred than the Constitution. The latter, he declares, is not an end, but a means, the end being the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Mr. Breckinridge, perhaps inadvertently, yet very naturally and truthfully, spoke of the rebel forces in Virginia as "our troops." He used this term twice almost in the same breath, yet he deprecates the charge of disloyalty to the Union, and declared that he would be denounced in the newspapers to-morrow morning as a Secessionist because he had defended constitutional liberty. His speech may be regarded as a despairing protest against the maintenance of the Union by the enforcement of the laws. He says that the few Senators who still adhere to their convictions of constitutional duty are aware of their utter helplessness, and that they might as well attempt to arrest the torrent of Niagara as to change the policy of the majority of the two Houses of Congress.

Mr. Breckinridge dwelt upon the remark of Mr. Baker, "That rather than see the Union dissolved, he would reduce the Rebel States to a territorial condition, and send men from the North to govern them." I think myself that the hypothetical case was wholly uncalled for, and that the General Government will find ample material in the South for its local administration. What the authorities are called upon to do, is not to take away any right of the Southern people, but to restore them to the privileges of self-government, by driving out the traitorous bands which have overrun them, and we shall then find that the people will joyfully resume their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Burnett, in the House, made a speech the counterpart of that uttered in the Senate by the Ex-Vice President. He earnestly appealed to the majority to desist from its warlike measures; but his prayers were as those who have no hope. It is quite evident that these leading representatives of the secession sentiment are in despair. The recent events in Western Virginia have opened their eyes to the certain overthrow which awaits the cause of treason, and their notes of wailing, like those of the dying swan, grow sweet as they grow faint.

The election of Forney as Secretary of the Senate is universally disapproved by genuine Republicans. When it was necessary to form a combination with the Douglas men to prevent the election of an unqualified tool of the slaveocracy, as the Clerk of the House, Forney was accepted as a choice of evils. But his election to the honorable and responsible post of Secretary of the Senate, by Republicans, in preference to one of their own undoubted friends, is regarded as inexplicable. The effect will be the retention in office of most of the old officers, and the appointment of such of his particular friends as may be turned out of the House of Representatives. If the generous Republicans who have admitted the incompetency of their friends by his election, get a messenger's place or two, they will do well. It is well known here how Forney will distribute the patronage of the office. He is surrounded by a clique, composed of all sorts of material except Republican, who have grown rich, except in cases of great prodigality, at the expense of the public treasury. Rumor has it that Forney's election marks the triumph of a Presidential aspirant, who is training for the race of 1864, by feathering the nests of his friends a long way in advance. But he should remember that gratitude with politicians is a lively sense of favors to be received; and that the man who denounced him as guilty of bribery three or four years ago, may have equally weighty charges to bring against him three or four years hence.

OBSERVER.

A Screw Loose—Why is not the Blockade Perfected?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is certainly a "screw loose" in regard to our "great blockade." The country has confidence in the Commander-in-Chief of the Army; we can "wait a week" to see the problem worked out in Virginia; but the Atlantic Coast is another matter. Vessels are seized and burned, and towed into Spanish ports. The pirate gets a supply of coal and water, and off he goes to look for the California steamer, with a million of treasure.

The large ports on our coast are blockaded, but there are, perhaps, forty others, where vessels can go in and out with perfect impunity. For instance, Galveston, Brazos, and others, in Texas; Darien, Newport, Pilatka, St. Marks, in Florida. There are good harbors, also, on the coasts of North and South Carolina, but little known, but very convenient just now for privateers. Look for a moment at the

LIST OF IDLE STEAMERS IN THIS PORT.

	Tons.		Tons.
Atlantic	2,845	Empire City	1,751
Alabama	1,261	Ericsson	1,902
Augusta	1,310	Florida	1,261
Baltic	2,723	J. Adger	1,152
Bienville	1,558	Ocean Queen	2,830
Coatzacoalcos	2,030	Philadelphia	1,238
DeSoto	1,675	Roanoke	1,071
D. Webster	1,035	Star of the South	960

Besides these there are from three to five hundred clipper barks, brigs and schooners, laid up to dry and rot. Why cannot the Great Republic have an Ocean Militia or National Coast Guard on the sea as well as on the land. Need we be surprised to wake up some morning and read in the Times, that the *Sumter* or *Star of the West* (under a piratical name,) has captured a steamer from Aspinwall, with a million of treasure on board?

A morning paper publishes a list of vessels seized and captured, but does not mention two large steamers, the *Jamestown* and the *Yorktown*, now fitted out as privateers, or commissioned in the Navy of Jeff. Davis.

Yours, &c., LOOKOUT.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The State of Society Among the Chivalry—How the Ladies Conduct Themselves—The Missouri Rebels—Guarding Against a Surprise in St. Louis—The Suppression of the State Journal—Col. Siegel's Position and Force.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

St. Louis, Sunday, July 14, 1861.

If the state of society among the chivalry of the other Southern States bears any resemblance to that which the "true sons and daughters of the South" have cultivated in Missouri—and I believe it is as bad, if not worse—the present war may be considered a blessed infliction of Providence, to cleanse the whole body social in the South from the wickedness and corruption with which it has been poisoned for a series of years, by an unchecked indulgence in the pride, arrogance and tyranny, arising from the relations between slaves and masters. Humanity has become extinct. Bravery is an unknown virtue, as every skirmish between our Army and the rebels has abundantly proved; generosity, if it ever existed, has now been replaced by a feeling of hatred and cruelty, which leaves no room for the growth of a redeeming virtue. What young Democrat of the North does not remember the noble ideal of a Southern gentleman, which his principles forced him to create, in order to quiet the voice of conscience, declaiming loud against the accursed system of human bondage? Under such gallant, hind-hearted and generous masters, would not that system be almost a blessing? Ah! a few months' residence in any slaveholding community will quickly dispel that illusion, if the events of the last six months have not yet overthrown it. The people of the North may have their faults, but they are at least gentlemen, and observe the appearance of gentlemen in manners and speech. But enter a city wherein rebels—the *pure* Southerners—dare lift their heads high, and you will become sick and disgusted with the rowdyism pervading all classes, high and low. Most sickening is the *language* used by men, too, who pretend to be gentlemen, and look down with supreme contempt upon the benighted barbarians of the North. In delicacy of expression, the wretches of the Five Points far excel them; and the oaths and blasphemy uttered by people dressed in finest broadcloth and profusely ornamented with jewelry, would do honor to the hardest swearing nation in the world, which, if I am not mistaken, is the Hungarian. But, the most disgusting feature in rebel society is the conduct of the ladies, who, in vulgarity of speech and manners, even manage to exceed their lords and masters. One hour's conversation with a "secesh belle," of this or any other Southern city, would, I am convinced, cure the most chronic case of sympathy with the chivalry of the South, which you could pick up in the North. When Home Guards pass through the streets, these ladies will not hesitate about calling them "G—d d—d Dutch," and even worse; or sending their little innocent children out on the street to use insulting language. The husbands, of course, are too cowardly to make any demonstration, for with men our soldiers would use very little ceremony. This low conduct has become too common here to excite any further astonishment, but it shows the rottenness of Southern civilization and the absolute necessity of a thorough cleansing out of the whole social system. The rowdy-spirit, which has gained the ascendency at the South, and rules it high over the conservative and Union-loving portion of the people, must be effectually quenched, and in such a manner as to silence it, at least, for several generations. Whether this can be accomplished by the very peaceful method of war, so popular with our Generals in Virginia, is another question. The stuff our rebels are made of has become apparent enough within the last two weeks. The main army of the insurgents, under Jackson and Price, has signalized its retreat from Lexington to the southern border of the State, by wholesale plunder and theft. Every horse this organized band of marauders could lay hands on, was taken along, without so much as asking the proprietors' permission; houses were broken into and plundered; the cattle were not safe in their pastures, nor the chickens in their roosts. If storekeepers refused to sell their goods for worthless Army-scrip, a simple robbery was committed by taking away what was wanted without any payment whatever. County Treasurers were compelled to hand the funds due to the State over to Jackson, for which, of course, they will be held responsible by a future Government, and money was extorted from individuals by all sorts of threats. Bridges were burned, roads made impassable, fields laid waste by the undisciplined cavalry, and loyal citizens insulted, lashed and murdered in more cases than one. All this *pro gloria novæ civilizationis* and Jeff Davis. But when the hour of battle came, this body of six thousand vagabonds was thrice routed by Col. Siegel's little army of eleven hundred men, and found no other use for the stolen horses than to take to flight. The same spirit of cowardice and unusual destruction of property was evinced in the insurrection in Northern Missouri, which I mentioned in my last. After having plundered the immediate neighborhood, the ruffians, under Gen. Harris, fled twice, when attacked by half their number of United States troops; and not content with burning down bridges, railroad cars, and tearing up the track, or blockading it with trees, stones, &c., wantonly set two station-houses on fire, a destruction of property for which there was no excuse whatever, as it could not serve any purpose of theirs. But the most disgraceful part of the business was when Col. Smith's small corps of five hundred men was hemmed in by over fifteen hundred of these ruffians, on the Seminary grounds at Monroe, and these fifteen hundred kept at a safe distance from the range of Minié rifles, too cowardly to attack a foe not half their number, and after having remained in this position for nearly twenty-four hours, took to flight at the first glimpse of a reinforcement of three hundred cavalry arriving from Illinois. We now hear of similar outrages being perpetrated in the vicinity of Booneville, from which place the garrison of four companies left there by Gen. Lyon, was withdrawn about a week ago, on the supposition that everything would remain quiet in the neighborhood. It seems, however, that the Secessionists are bent upon creating disturbances in every corner of the State, so as to divert the attention of part of the force sent after their chief, Jackson, from the southwest to the northern and middle part of Missouri. Ever since last Wednesday, the citizens of Booneville have been under arms day and night, momentarily expecting an attack from the rebels. The telegraph wires from Booneville have been cut down, bridges destroyed, and at latest accounts the insurgents were assembling at a small place about fifteen miles from Booneville, with the evident intention of commencing an attack. At Lexington affairs look also very threatening, and unless reinforcements arrive soon, an outbreak cannot be prevented. Last Friday evening three companies of the Zouave Regiment and two pieces of artillery left on the Pacific Railroad, and, though their destination was kept a secret, it is generally supposed they were sent to Jefferson City, *en route* for Booneville. At Jefferson City everything is quiet, but at last accounts very few troops were left, as 250 men had started last Tuesday on an expedition to Syracuse and Cole Camp, where a body of Secessionists were reported to be encamped. The Home Guards in Miller County had also broken up a Secessionist encampment, capturing two cannons and several small arms, and arresting the leader, John Wilson. In Osage County, where a company of rebels had assembled, they were likewise dispersed by the Home Guards, and several prisoners taken.

That the attempt to get up a similar disturbance in our city failed, was only due to the energetic action of Col. McNiel, in suppressing at last the *State Journal*, which had for so long a while fostered the growth of treason and mob law in our midst. And even after the suppression, and the vain attempt of the editor of the *Journal*, Mr. Tucker, to incite the people to a riot, efforts were not neglected to produce a disturbance. Rumors of the total rout of Col. Siegel in the southwest, and Col. Smith at Monroe Station, were industriously circulated, and as this was insufficient to arouse the mob, three thousand mounted Secessionists were reported to be only ten miles from St. Louis, and ready to commence an attack on the Arsenal. The excitement was intense all Friday evening, and it was thought expedient to place a force of one hundeed and fifty men in the Custom-house, to be ready for any emergency. At Turners' Hall seven hundred Home Guards were kept under arms all night, and patrols were occasionally sent out to see that everything was quiet. No disturbance occurred. This suppression of the *State Journal* has given cause to so many outcries against the tyranny of the Government in infringing the liberty of the Press, that it may not be amiss to say a few words in justification of it. Undoubtedly, the Constitution does guarantee the liberty of the Press; and yet, who does not recollect the suppression of Ackerman's printing establishment in New-York a few years ago, and how that act was applauded by all decent citizens. No one doubts the power of the police to suppress any obscene publication; and yet this is an infringement on the liberty of the Press guaranteed by the Constitution, just as much as the suppression of a paper like the *Journal*. An *unlimited* liberty of the Press does not exist, no more than an unlimited right to bear arms, which is also guaranteed by the Constitution to every citizen. For we find the Government infringing this right of carrying arms every day, by taking them away from rebels, without pretending to consider it an unconstitutional measure; and the police exercising it every day, when making arrests, without the shadow of a protest from the people. But considering the surpression of the *Journal* as a dangerous precedent, it might have been better, perhaps, if Gen. Lyon had put it in the shape of a military measure; for which purpose it would have been necessary, however, to declare Missouri under martial law, a course which I have repeatedly suggested to be expedient, and which I still consider as the wisest plan to bring order into our chaos again.

From Col. Siegel we have later news, confirming in all respects the report of the Carthage battle, as at first transmitted. He had lost but twenty odd men, while the enemy's loss must have been over seven hundred. The highest praise is due to the artillery under Major Backhoff; every charge told, and this was so well understood by the enemy that Jackson is said to have ordered every "d—d Dutch artillerist" taken to be instantly hung. Col. Siegel is still at Mount Vernon, where he has been joined by the balance of the Southwestern Army, constituting now an effective force of thirty-five hundred men, as follows:

Col. Siegel's Regiment Missouri Volunteers	1,100
Col. Salomon's Regiment Missouri Volunteers	1,100
Col. Gratz Brown's Regiment St. Louis Home Guards	1,050
Gen Sweeney's Companies St. Louis Home Guard	250

The Home Guards of Green and other adjoining Counties number thirty-five hundred, thus increasing the whole available United States force near Springfield to seven thousand men. Part of these forces have in all probability been immediately advanced to Sarcoxie and Neosho, in order to cut off the escape of Jackson's troops into Arkansas and assistance from that State. Jackson's troops still hold Carthage, and were, at last accounts, still busy burying their dead. Gen. Lyon and Major Sturgis with their respective commands of twenty-five hundred men each are in the meanwhile slowly drawing down from the north upon the rear of the enemy, and will probably finish what Siegel begun. From Major Sturgis' expedition we have a queer piece of news, coming from the Clinton (Mo.) *Journal*, a paper issued by the printers of his corps, and relating to the chevaliers formerly known as Kansas Border Ruffians. The *Journal* says: "Outrages are being committed along the western frontier of Missouri by a lawless banditti under command of Montgomery and Jennison, and we are authorized to say that they are acting without the authority or sanction of the United States Government, and will be treated as outlaws by all good citizens wherever found." Reports from other quarters confirm the news, and it is sincerely to be hoped that prompt measures will be taken to prevent any similar outrages, and to bring the offenders to a speedy punishment. The United States Government must be vindicated of any complicity in the marauding expeditions of these villains, and show the people of Missouri that it is not our purpose to destroy, but to preserve. Our own soldiers have heretofore been guilty of no excesses, and to the contrast which their behavior offers to the robberies and violence committed by Jackson's banditti, is mainly to be ascribed the return to loyalty of all the districts where they have been temporarily encamped. We cannot afford to lose the affection of the people, gained under such difficulties; let Jackson alienate still more the sympathies even of his own deluded partisans by inviting uncivilized Indians to enter our borders; his loss is our gain. Letters from the Southwest state that this has at length been accomplished, and wild savages from Arkansas are now on the soil of Missouri, ready to pillage, burn, rob and murder. It appears that a force of two or three thousand troops, composed of Indians, half-breeds, and Arkansas State Guards, have crossed our Southern border, on invitation of Jackson, and are preparing to join him. For a long time negotiations have been carried on with the different Indian tribes in our Territory, for the purpose of inducing them to join Jackson's Army, but although many of the tribes are themselves slaveholders, and sympathize, consequently, with the South, no open negotiations could be accomplished. But, through the agency of Chas. Rector, our Indian Agent under commission from Buchanan, a large number of the Indians and half-breeds were induced to join the Confederate troops in Arkansas. Col. Coffin, who has been appointed by President Lincoln in place of Mr. Rector, and left about the 1st of this month for Fort Smith, the head-quarters of Mr. Rector, barely escaped with his life, and was repeatedly pursued by an Arkansas mob. His mission was altogether fruitless, as Mr. Rector pretends to be the proper Indian Agent, having received his commission from His Excellency Jeff. Davis. To the efforts of this Mr. Rector, Jackson is mainly indebted for his new friends, who are very willing to serve for plunder. It is to be sincerely regretted, now, that Gen. Lyon has been so slow in breaking up his camp at Booneville; invaluable time has been lost, by the proper employment of which our State could have been cleared of the whole rebel gang long ere this, and the war carried over into Arkansas. As it is, Col. Siegel must be content to prevent the junction of the Arkansas troops with those under Price, until Gen. Lyon is near enough to assist him by falling upon the rebels from the North.

The insurrection in Northern Missouri, under Gen. Harris, seems to be making headway, and has assumed such serious dimensions as to call for a large addition to the force already on the field. After the flight of Harris with his sixteen hundred mounted rebels from Monroe Station, he retreated further South into Calaway County, where he is at present concentrating all the troops at his disposal. More bridges have been burned on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and even on the Northern Missouri Road, which it has heretofore been considered unnecessary to protect by the presence of United States troops—the people on the road having undertaken such protection—disturbances have occurred which make it necessary to station forces along the whole line of the road. Col. Shuttner's Regiment, which arrived last evening from Cairo, was consequently ordered to proceed immediately to Hermann, from which place it will probably march straight to the scene of disturbances in Calaway County. Five companies of Zouaves and four companies of the Second Regiment, will leave to-morrow morning, under Major Smith, for Jefferson City. Col. McNeil's Regiment of Home Guards will leave this evening. The whole of Capt. Buel's Company of Artillery has left for Jefferson City, also a company of Illinois cavalry. In a few days we shall probably hear of the complete suppression of rebellion in Northern Missouri; and at the same time most likely news will reach us of a battle in the Southwest, between Gen. Lyon and the forces under Jackson. The excitement is, of course, intense, and the anxiety great.

AFFAIRS IN GUATEMALA.

Arrival of Minister Crosby—Good Mechanics Wanted in the Country—Coffee Planting and its Profits—Salubrity of the Country—Failure of the Cochineal Crop.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Guatemala City, Thursday, June 6, 1861.

Mr. E. O. Crosby, the new American Minister, arrived in this city on the 12th of May, after a very exhausting voyage. The Government and people gave him a most hearty and cordial welcome back to Guatemala, and I cannot but think that he will be able to do much good for his Government and countrymen in this region.

President Carrera and the Minister of Foreign Affairs have both expressed to Mr. Crosby a great desire to have emigrants come from the United States and establish themselves in this country. Some good mechanics, such as carpenters and house-builders, who are finished workmen brick masons, and plasterers and finishers, cabinet-makers, wagon-makers,—in fact, any kind of mechanics who are practical workers, would find abundant employment. Farmers and gardeners would do well, if industrious and attentive to their business. I do not say they can make immediate fortunes, but always a good living, and if industrious and prudent, a few years will insure a competence.

Coffee planting is one of the most profitable, as well as agreeable of employments. It can be engaged in on the smallest scale or extended without limit. For instance, an emigrant arrives with his family or singly, the Government will grant him lands in any part of the Republic where it is vacant, (and there are many hundred thousands of acres in different parts,) for the trifling fee due for issuing the grant. He can, the first year, plant enough corn and grain to supply all his wants, and find market for any surplus. At the same time he can plant a nursery of coffee, which costs only the labor of clearing a half acre of ground and the value of, say a hundred pounds of good coffee for seed, worth $12 to $15. The second year the young trees are ready to plant out in the orchard about seven to eight feet apart, the same as a peach or cherry orchard. The third or fourth year they begin bearing fruit, or coffee, which is easily gathered and cured with ordinary labor, and if fortunate enough to have a family, all the children over five or six years old are useful to gather the crop. About six to eight hundred trees are put on an acre and when five years old, in the orchard, are worth a dollar a tree, if the proprietor wishes to sell his place. A small piece of ground only is necessary to have considerable value if planted in coffee. The trees grow more and more productive for twelve or fifteen years, and last thirty or more years before they show signs of decay. There are any required number of acres of vacant lands on the high lands of Guatemala, particularly well adapted to raising coffee which the Government will grant for the asking. What more or better opportunity for enterprise within the reach of any one who is industrious? I have seen fair, ordinary trees, 15 years old, produce over forty pounds of cleaned coffee in a year; of course, while young, they produce but little. In the beginning they yield only a small quantity, but every year adds to the value and extent of the crop.

The uplands of Guatemala are as healthy as any country in the world, and no place can be more delightful in temperature; the thermometer at this place ranges from about 60 to 80; the mean temperature ascertained at the College for several years shows about 67 to 68. I always dress in woolen clothes, the same as we wear in Washington and New-York on a pleasant May day when it is neither too hot or cold. It is true, on the coast and low lands the climate is warm and subject to some sickness, but not more so than in almost any State of the Union during Summer months. With ordinary prudence there is no more danger of sickness here than at home. Guatemala climate reminds me very much of California in the Summer, only we have the same temperature the year round. The rainy season makes the roads muddy, but it also makes rich crops and luxuriant verdure, without the chill and cold of Winter—it is always Spring and Summer.

Tee best time to arrive here is in the month of November. The rains have then passed, and traveling is good. The temperature is like the Summer a person from the North has left, and he comes here with the same Summer he has been accustomed to for months, and with ordinary precaution will be no more liable to sickness or discomfort than when traveling at home in the Summer season.

They raise peaches, and apples, and potatoes here. I had to-day on my table for dinner very fine potatoes, of good size, mealy and white; roast beef, very fine; pigeons; fish from the Lake of Amattlan; salad, beets, cucumber pickles; and for dessert, green apples stewed, peaches fresh from the trees, custard and native coffee. I think it is a regular United States dinner or English dinner. It is the same I have every day, with customary variations of chickens, mutton and other things we have at home. Tortillas and frijolas always come if called for, and they are in no wise despisable if a person is hungry. We get good wheat bread, the wheat being raised in the country. Flour grown and manufactured here is worth about $3 50 a hundred pounds. Strawberries grow very fine, but the people do not pay much attention to their cultivation. A good practical gardener, or half a dozen of them, could do well to establish vegetable and fruit gardens near this city. I think a first-class American hotel would pay well if kept properly by a gentleman who came with means enough to fit up a house as it ought to be, or a good livery stable with carriages. There are some beautiful drives around this city.

The Italian Opera season is just closing. They have a very creditable company here this year.

The cochineal crop has failed, and it will be a great loss to the exports this coming year, and cause some commercial distress.

AMIGO.

Flushing Institute.

CLOSE OF THE TERM AND EXHIBITION.

This old and flourishing institution, under the charge of Prof. E. A. Fairchild, at Flushing, Long Island, closed its yearly term yesterday, and the occasion was improved in the usual way, by a public exhibition of the school. The citizens of the town, and the friends of the pupils from a distance, gathered in large numbers to witness the exercises, which were of an unusually interesting character. The large hall of the Institute was tastefully decorated with evergreens, its only drapery being the American flag, which hung in graceful folds from the top and sides of the windows. A temporary stage, with curtained drawing-rooms, was improvised for the convenience of the orators of the day, and an effective corps of musicians, with the piano as an accompaniment, filled up the interludes with agreeable operatic and patriotic selections. The exercises commenced at 10 o'clock, and, with a brief intermission, continued until about 1 P. M. Some sixty of the pupils participated in the exhibition, their pieces, both original and selected, having, to a large extent, direct bearing upon the State of the country. Among those which were well received, were "Fremont on the Rebellion," by George H. Parsons; "The Union," by Nelson P. Banta; "The Volunteers," a dialogue by Howard Burtis and Frederick Spring; "Senator Jeff. Davis on Union," by Geo. C. Randolph; and "Everett on the War," by Geo. L. Simonson. The "Town Meeting," by fourteen amateur comedians, furnished a mirthful conclusion to the performances. Wm. H. Littell, of Summit, N. J., pronounced the Valedictory Oration. The self-reliant manner and creditable execution of the students, produced a very favorable impression upon the audience.

Jersey City.

Serious Charge Against a Railroad Conductor.—A young man, named Thomas Dott, conductor on the New-Jersey Railroad, was taken before Recorder Martindale, yesterday, on a warrant charging him with having committed an aggravated assault and battery upon one of his passengers. The complainant, Francis Carlan, a contractor, residing at Bergen, alleges that on the 8th day of July he purchased a ticket at Newark, for a passage to New-York. While on the way, as the conductor came along for the fare, he felt in his pocket for the ticket but at the moment was unable to find it. Accused demanded the ticket or fare, and finally Carlan gave him twenty-five cents, at the same time saying that he wanted his money returned if he succeeded in finding the ticket. Before the conductor left the car, Carlan came across the ticket, and handing it over asked for the return of his money, but alleges that both were retained. This led to an altercation, when he alleges Dott struck him twice, knocking him nearly insensible, inflicting two very severe wounds over the eyes, and, while down, he was kicked by some person in the small of the back. Upon arriving at the junction on Bergen Hill, the cars were stopped, when complainant and a friend, who had interceded to save him and was also struck, were forcibly ejected from the cars by Dott, assisted by several of the railroad employes. Since that time until Wednesday last Carlan has been confined to his house, from the injuries sustained. His face still shows indications of very severe blows, there being a large cut over each eye, which the injured man believes to have been made with brass knuckles.

Dott, who claims that there was sufficient provocation to justify him in committing the assault, demanded a hearing, which was set down for next Tuesday, and he gave bonds for his appearance. Carlan also intends to take action against the Railroad Company to recover damages.

The Leader of a Gang of Thieves Arrested.—Connors Powers, a boy who is said to be the leader of a gang of young vagabond thieves, in Jersey City, was taken before Recorder Martindale, yesterday, charged with having stolen $3 50 worth of pennies from W. A. Vail's store, in Greene-st. The lad was detected by a saloon-keeper, in Montgomery-street, who suspected that he had stolen the money from the manner in which he was dispensing it and by pretending that some of it had Mr. Vail's mark on. He denied committing the robbery, and said it was given him by one of his chums. Neither threats nor promises of leniency by the Recorder could induce him to reveal the name of his accomplices. The accused was sent to jail for sixty days.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Batchelors' Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown. Best in use. Warranted. Depôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of Hair and Whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

India Gauze Under-shirts, 50 Cents—At Shirt and Collar Depôt Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

G. M. TRACY & GRANNIS, Agents.

Safe for Sale.—A FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE very cheap. Apply at No. 177 William-st., between 10 and 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

McNiese—Peake.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, in Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, by Rev. W. J. McDowlle, of Hamilton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Mr. Jas. McNiese, of Jersey City, to Miss Frances Octavia, second daughter of the late Rev. F. F. Peake, of Johnstonburgh, N. J.

Horner—Hyde.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, by Rev. James Millett, A. M., T. C. D., Richard Horner, Esq., son of the late Rev. R. N. Horner, Rector of Dungannon and Killeshill Churches, County Tyrone, Ireland, to Rachel, youngest daughter of James Hyde, Esq.

Miller—Mumford.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, July 18, at the Park Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, John E. Miller to Mary A. Mumford, only daughter of John Mumford, Esq., all of the above city.

Bergen—Bergen.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 18, by Rev. James Eells, D. D., Teunis J. Bergen, of Flatbush, to Miss Margaret H. Bergen, of the former place.

DIED.

Grout.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 17, Edward Paul, infant son of Thomas J. and Hannah E. Grout, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his father, No. 145 Suffolk-st., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Friday, July 19.

Conlan.—In this City, on Thursday, July 18, Ann E. Conlan, aged 36 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 326 Henry-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

McIntosh.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 17, Margaret McIntosh, daughter of Lieut. Jno. B. McIntosh, U. S. A., in the 8th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. John W. Stout, at New-Brunswick, N. J., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 5 P. M.

Blasdell.—In this City, on Thursday, of paralysis, James H. Blasdell.

Members of National Lodge, No. 30, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 668 4th-st.

GEO. SMITH, N. G.

F. Inman, Secretary.

Hanks—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 18, of consumption, Dr. Azel Hanks, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral at 10½ o'clock this morning, from his late residence, in Putnam-av., two doors west of Bedford.

Scott.—In Brooklyn, at No. 41 Henry-st., Marrian Graham, wife of Mr. James Scott, aged 39 years.

The friends of the family, and the members of Magnolia Lodge of I. O. O. F., No. 166, are requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Falkirk, Scotland, papers please copy.

Wickes.—In Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday, July 17, S. Roscoe Wickes, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) July 19, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Simoson and Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island.

Fisher.—In White Plains, on Wednesday, July 17, Anna C., daughter of Emeline L. and the late Nathaniel B. Fisher, aged 20 years.

Funeral this day, (Friday,) 19th inst., at the First M. E. Church, White Plains, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Cars leave 26th-st., New-York, at 8:15 A. M.

Hathaway.—In Port Ewen, N. Y., on Monday, July 15, of consumption, Lucy G. Hathaway, wife of William Hathaway, Esq., Agent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, aged 44 years.

Leaycraft.—At Mamaroneck, on Wednesday, July 17, James N. Leaycraft, only son of Robert J. and Anna E. Leaycraft, aged 7 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 548 5th-st., this day, (Friday,) the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Tremain.—At Oak Hill, Greene County, on Monday, July 15, of paralysis, Levi Tremain, in the 79th year of his age.

Davis.—At Mount Wayne, on Tuesday, July 16, the residence of John M. Cooper, Esq., Gardiner Langdon Davis, son of the late Samuel G. Davis, in the 17th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class, 389.—July 18, 1861.
26, 64, 74, 13, 71, 32, 48, 11, 29, 52, 16.
Kentucky, Class 390.—July 18, 1861.
51, 62, 23, 31, 2, 48, 74, 33, 52, 16, 4, 25.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE MAISON DOREE, fearing that the public has misunderstood the announcement in the papers of the opening of his house, begs leave to notify those who have already favored him with their patronage, and the public generally, that the "PRIVATE ROOMS" in his house *are exclusively for families or dinner parties to order.*

In the meantime thanking the public for the numerous calls received since the opening, he will assure them that no pains will be spared to give to the "Maison Doree" such a respectable reputation that all good company and families will find themselves at home.

F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st., (Union-square.)

MILITARY.

NATIONAL GUARD ZOUAVES.

Recruits will now be accepted by the officers of this regiment, day or evening, at the rooms corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st.

Members, employed in business, will be excused for the present from attending drills during the day, but they must report themselves in person nightly from 8 until 10 o'clock.

Head-quarters Thirty-sixth Regiment N. Y. S. V.,
Near Washington, July 16, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS.—SURGEON N. R. MOSELEY is hereby detailed to collect and forward to Washington any men of the Thirty-sixth Regiment remaining in New-York. He will make requisitions upon the proper officers for supplies and transportation. By order of

CHAS. H. INNES,
Colonel Commanding Thirty-sixth Regiment.
N. G. Ulshoeffer, Adjutant, No. 210 2d-av.
New-York, July 18, 1861.

Camp Astor, Riker's Island, July 18, 1861.

ORDERS HAVING BEEN ISSUED FOR the equipment of the Anderson Zouave Regiment every member is expected to hold himself in readiness for marching to the seat of war at three days' notice.

All who are on leave of absence will report themselves at head-quarters, Union-square Tent, immediately. By order of J. LAFAYETTE RIKER, Colonel.

J. Norris McLean, Adjutant.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

A distinguished statesman, on being asked what are the principal productions of New-England, replied, New-England raises men.

The force of his reply consisted in the fact that New-Englanders have a world-wide reputation as a race of hardy, athletic men and women—strong and vigorous in body and mind. What the man shall be, mainly depends on the care and treatment of the child. Nearly every New-England mother provides

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

for her babe; there is no section of country on earth where it has been so long and so universally used.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

As the question is frequently asked, who is MRS. WINSLOW? we will simply say that she is a lady who for upwards of 30 years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a female physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, so generally overlooked or carelessly treated by the faculty in too many instances; and, as a result of this effort, and practical knowledge obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children do certainly RISE UP and bless her especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an early grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits and unite in calling her blessed. No mother has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Try it, mothers—TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

A DOWN-TOWN MERCHANT,

Having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homœopathy. That night the child passed in suffering and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse and, while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the SOOTHING SYRUP to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!! MOTHERS!!!—AN OLD NURSE FOR CHILDREN.—Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with Dysentery and Diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is worldwide. Physicians order and use it; wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

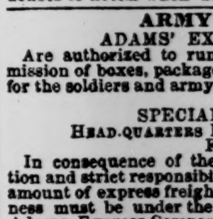
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS and IMITATIONS.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price, only 25 cents a bottle.



HARD AND SOFT
CORNS,
CLUB AND INVERTED
TOE NAILS,

Removed in three minutes, without pain or loss of blood, so that the boot or shoe can be worn immediately without the least inconvenience to the patient, by

Prof. L. KIMBELL, Surgeon Chiropodist,

Who is permanently located at No. 609 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., first floor.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

CERTIFICATES.

From the President of the Atlantic Bank.

New-York, March 18, 1861.

I take pleasure in saying that Prof. Kimbell has entirely cured my corns, and those of my wife, more than a year ago, without pain or loss of blood, and I can with confidence recommend him. J. E. SOUTHWORTH.

I had also two corns removed by Prof. Kimbell, without the least pain. JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank.

I have had my corns extracted by Prof. Kimbell, to my entire satisfaction. ABRAM IVES, Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank.

Prof. Kimbell removed five corns from my feet with great ease and comfort, more than a year ago. CHAS. A. MACY, Park Bank.

I can cheerfully recommend Prof. Kimbell to all, from personal experience. CHAS. PEIRSON, (firm Ubdell, Peirson, Lake & Co., No. 471 Broadway.)

And hundreds of others in this city.

Genteel apartments for ladies. Prof. KIMBELL has operated on more than 25,000 gentlemen and ladies, within the past eight years, between New-Orleans and New-York.

Ladies and gentlemen attended to at their own residences or hotels when desired.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Are authorized to run daily expresses for the transmission of boxes, packages, and all descriptions of goods for the soldiers and army use.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 64.

Head-quarters Department of Virginia,
Fort Monroe, June 21, 1861.

In consequence of the necessity of a rigid examination and strict responsibility, with reference to the large amount of express freight landed at this post, this business must be under the control of but one Company. Adams Express Company will be the only express authorized to convey express freight to this post.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

T. J. Haines, Act. Asst. Adj't.-Gen.

Army expresses in charge of Special Messengers for Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Arlington Heights, Roach's Springs, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harrisburgh, Grafton—and to all places where the Troops are stationed—leave our office, No. 59 Broadway, daily, at 1 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.

Packages for the soldiers taken at half our usual rates to the above places; freight must be prepaid in all cases.

Care should be taken that all articles are properly marked to the individuals, number of the company, and the regiment, where stationed, &c., &c.

ARMY CONTRACTORS and SUTLERS, and shippers generally, can make special contracts for time and rates on application to JOHN HOEY, at our New-York office.

Small packages for Miss DIX (intended for the wounded and disabled soldiers) CARRIED FREE.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY.

ARMY EXPRESS.

ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY carry packages to the soldiers at one-half the usual rates.

PLATED ICE-PITCHERS—PLATED ICE-PITCHERS.—The coolest way to liquid-ate with comfort during these hot days, and hard times, is to partake of the contents of one of my splendid ice-pitchers. For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, by LUCIUS HART.

LAW REPORTS.

A Judicial Sale Gives Good Title.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Woodruff.

Holden, Executor vs. *Sackett et al.*—This action was brought to procure the foreclosure and sale of certain leasehold premises. The premises having been sold, the purchaser declined to complete the purchase, on the ground that his title would be defective in the following respects:

1. That a motion has been made in this Court to set aside that judgment, and from the denial of the motion an appeal has been taken.

2. That the defendants in this suit have filed a notice of the pending of a suit in the Supreme Court in favor of the defendants, and against the plaintiffs in this suit, the object of which suit is to set aside the mortgage, which in this Court has been foreclosed by the final judgment and sale above mentioned.

3. That at the time of the sale two quarters' ground-rent were in arrear, and since the sale another quarters's ground-rent has become payable, and the representatives of the lessor have given notice of an intention to reënter for the non-payment of the said rent.

On a motion that the purchaser complete the purchase or that the plaintiff have leave to resell the premises at the purchaser's risk, the following decision was rendered:

By the Court—Woodruff, Justice—In regard to the first objection raised by the purchaser, a judicial sale, made pursuant to the decree or judgment of a competent Court, having jurisdiction of the subject matter and of the parties, passes title to the purchaser, even though the judgment should afterwards be reversed or set aside for error or irregularity on appeal. (Wood *vs.* Jackson, 8 Wend. 9; Breeze *vs.* Bangs, 2 E. D. Smith, 474; Blakely *vs.* Calder, 15 N. Y. Rep., 617; Buckmaster *vs.* Jackson, 3 Seam., Ill. Rep., 104; Bank of the United States *vs.* Voorhis, 1 McLean, Riect., U. S. R., 221.)

In regard to the second objection, it must suffice to say, that by well settled rules of law, as well as by the express terms of our statute authorizing sales in foreclosure, such sale passes all the title of each and every of the parties to the suit, and the deed of the Sheriff is as effectual as if the mortgager and mortagee had united in a deed conveying to the purchaser their respective interest in the property, and is an entire bar against all parties to the suit. There are no parties to the suit in the Supreme Court, who are not parties to this foreclosure. Of course they are concluded by the sale and the conveyance by the Sheriff. (Cases Supra, 2 Rev. Stat., 192, § 208, 158.)

As to the rent in arrear, it will be the duty of the Sheriff to pay out of the purchase-money so much of the ground-rent as was due and in arrear, unpaid at the time of the sale; and as to the rent payable after the sale, it is the duty of the purchaser to pay that himself.

The lease is not so defeated but that, on payment of the rent, the rights of the tenant will be reinstated. (2 Rev. Stat., 505–6, sections 33, 34, 35, 36; laws of 1842, chap. 240.)

I think the fears of the purchaser are groundless, and that he should be required to do what he in truth desires to do—take the conveyance and pay the balance of the purchase-money.

If he neglects beyond ten days, the premises should be resold at his hazard in respect of loss.

Motion granted, with $10 costs.

United States District Court—July 18.

Before Judge Betts.

APPORTIONMENT OF SALVAGE.

Jonas Smith et al vs. *The Bark Mansanito and her cargo.*—This case, which was brought for the salvage of a derelict vessel, was now brought before the Court for an apportionment of the salvage. The decision of the Court, allowing one-half the proceeds of the vessel and cargo, was reported some weeks ago.

The Court ordered the costs and expenses of the proceedings, as also the value of any charts or nautical instruments belonging to the salving vessel, but used in making the salvage and sold as belonging to the bark, to be deducted from the proceeds.

The one-half of the net proceeds, after making those deductions, amounted to $8,282 91, and the Court decreed that this sum be divided as follows:

One-fourth to the master and owners of the *Yankee Blade*, the salving vessel, of which one-third was to go to her master.

The amount of one month's wages to Hinkley, the second mate of the *Yankee Blade*, and $10 each to those of her crew who remained with her.

One month's wages each to Rice, Cunningham, Peabody and Anderson, those of her crew who accompanied Hughes the mate on board of the *Mansanito* to effect the salvage, and the remainder to Hughes, the mate, because of his extra hazard and his intelligence, dauntless energy and perseverance in performing the service and effecting the salvage.

For libelants, Messrs. Jenness and Watson.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Hoagland* vs. *Richardson.*—Application denied.

In the matter of Edward Riley on Habeas Corpus.—The prisoner is discharged from imprisonment.

The New Naval Militia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Congress has or will appropriate $3,000,000 to purchase vessels to be employed by the Navy Department along our Southern coast to enforce the law closing the rebel ports, and to capture pirates. In order to avoid the frauds which have been recently practiced in purchasing and chartering vessels, the Secretary no doubt will advertise for such vessels as are adapted to this service. In the meantime it is suggested that the owners of such vessels here and elsewhere should immediately address the Secretary of the Navy, stating the general character of their vessels; the lowest price; where they may be found; and the place of business of the writer. This course will give all parties an equal chance, and exclude the harpies.

J. A. H.

Seduction and Suicide.—We are informed that Miss Louisa Hibbard, a young lady of eighteen or nineteen years of age, and daughter of one of the most respectable and worthy residents of the town of Ontario, Wayne County, died on Sunday afternoon, from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate taken some weeks since. It appears that she had become attached to a young man whose name we have not learned, but who was not long ago working at the trade of a harnessmaker in Ontario, and the young people had made an engagement of marriage. Miss Hibbard's parents were opposed to the match, however, and refused their permission. As we understand it, the young man left town, and soon afterward it was ascertained that the young lady's intimacy with him had been carried too far. In short, she was *enceinte*. The discovery created great excitement in the family, of course, and the distressed parents declared that they would rather have followed their daughter to the grave than witness her dishonor. She retired to her room, but returned in a short time and called for some water, into which she put a quantity of corrosive sublimate and drank it off. She then informed her parents of the nature of the draught, saying that they would now have an opportunity to see her buried. Medical aid was immediately summoned, and every effort made to neutralize the effects of the poison, but without avail. The deadly drug had already done its work, and after a long and agonizing struggle, the victim succumbed. The seducer is said to belong in Sodus, but he has left for parts unknown.—*Rochester Democrat, July* 11.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	July 10
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 13
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 17
United Kingdom	Glasgow	Quebec	July 20
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Aug. 7
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 14
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	July 20
North Briton	Quebec	Liverpool	July 20
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	July 23
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Arago	New-York	Southampton	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	July 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	July 31
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 3
Great Eastern	Quebec	Liverpool	Aug. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10
United Kingdom	Quebec	Glasgow	Aug. 20

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.......................5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......................5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and at 3½ P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR.

This valuable map having received further improvements, is now the most correct and complete of the Seat of War east of the Alleghanies.

All the Army Departments use it as their standard.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. & G. W. BLUNT,
No. 179 Water-st.

SOLDIER-HEALTH.

By Dr. Hall, only 25 cents, the best book for the Volunteer yet issued. Address H. B. PRICE, Publisher, No. 8[illegible] Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBEMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young English woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; has no objections to travel with a family; is pleasant and of a kind disposition; has no objections to the country; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 132 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid or laundress; will make herself generally useful; prefers a situation in the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or to mind children; is also a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 5 Patchin-place, West 10th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to country; best of City reference if required. Address WAITRESS, Box No. 127 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid or nurse. Can be seen till suited, at her present employer's, No. 43 East 37th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist in washing; no objection to the country; best City references. Can be seen at No. 104 East 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced, trustworthy woman, as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking, ice creams, jellies, soups and game, desserts of all kinds; makes bread and biscuit in the best manner; has no objection to the country; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 61 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement. Can be seen until engaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch Protestant girl, as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and would assist in the washing and ironing, or would have no objection to doing general housework in a small family; would prefer going in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., in the front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable young woman. She thoroughly understands baking, meats, pastry, soups, jellies, game, &c.; will assist in the washing and ironing. Has four years City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. No objection to country.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give good City reference from respectable families that she has lived with. Can be seen, until suited, at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 140 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, front room. Good City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Englishwoman a situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of made dishes, confectionery, game, soups, boned turkey, and meats of all kinds; best City reference. Apply at No. 58 Greenwich-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-rate cook, in a private family; best City reference can be given. The advertiser can be seen, for two days, at 98 East 12th-st., basement.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two competent girls, who have seldom changed their employers, situations, one as cook and laundress; does up linens in style, and an excellent baker; makes pastries; wages $8. The other as chambermaid and waitress or regular waitress, in the City or country; wages $6 to $7. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to the country; will make herself generally useful; has best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a private family and boarding-house; best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Scotch woman, as cook and laundress; the country preferred; understands her business thoroughly; the best of reference given. Call at No. 251 East 15th-st., between av. A and B.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a most excellent Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework; makes excellent bread, biscuit, &c., and is a beautiful laundress; is very obliging, and clean and neat about her person and kitchen; best of references; no objections to any part of the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as plain cook, good washer and ironer; good City reference; can be seen for two days, if not engaged; she has no objections to City or country. Call at No. 205 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A very respectable Protestant cook, washer and ironer, aged 28, wishes a situation in a private family; can take a laundress or waitress' situation; best of reference given. Call at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would do any other employment; advertises from her last place. Call for two days, at No. 83½ Barrow-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 31 Marion-st., corner of Spring, second floor, front, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 104 West 24th-st., rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A HARD-working, honest young woman wishes a situation in a private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to do the whole work of a family; understands cooking, baking, washing and ironing first-rate; is also a good butter maker. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE AGED woman, as housekeeper, wants a situation. Is a thorough houseworker, active, neat, careful and prudent. Is a good seamstress, &c. Willing to do anything to be useful. Inquire at the large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor 6th-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A VERY COMPETENT widow, who has a child, would like a situation as a housekeeper in a widower's family, or do light chamberwork and sewing; would make herself useful. Can be seen, for two days, from 9 till 3, at No. 94 Maine-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who has done work for thirteen of a family, wishes to procure a situation to do the whole work of a family; is not afraid to work. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west of Broadway. Wages moderate.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young girl, a situation to do light housework in a small private family; has no objection to travel; has good City references. Call at No. 135 West 17th-st., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as nurse; she has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st., in the fancy store.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse, in a nice family, to take care of a baby from its birth and other children; can be highly recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 95 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARried woman, having lost her baby, two weeks old, and has a fresh breast of milk, wishes a baby to wet nurse; none but a respectable person need apply. Inquire at No. 225 East 20th-st., New-York.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—A SITUAtion wanted by a girl, 16 years of age, to take care of children, or do chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen for two days at No. 980 Degraw-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer, or would go as chambermaid and waiter. No objection to go in the country. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young girl, as nurse and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to take care of children; would make herself useful. Call at No. 349 9th-st., second floor, near Avenue C.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman a situation as seamstress; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and understands all sorts of family sewing; would be willing to assist in light chamberwork or take care of young children; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; has no objection to go to the country; has good City reference. Call at or address No. 53 University-place, near 12th-st.

AS COMPETENT WAITRESS.—(CAN TAKE a man's place) or chambermaid. Fine washer and ironer, or nurse or good plain sewer. Situation wanted by a very neat, tidy young woman, fully competent in any of the above branches and has the very best of city references. Will go to the country. Please apply at No. 302 3d-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., for two days.

NO CHARGE UNTIL SUITED—AT THE METropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts., to employers of servants; German and other help on hand daily for City and country. The Institute is conducted in a reliable, business-like manner. Orders by mail promptly attended to. We ask but one trial.

SITUATIONS WANTED

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL SERVANT OR PLAIN COOK.—Any family in Brooklyn or the country desirous of procuring a really reliable, smart and first-class domestic, with excellent reference, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, may be suited immediately with one who understands her business thoroughly, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—WANTED, BY A young German woman, a situation in the country; has no objections to go 500 miles in the country where the lady is willing to assist in the cooking; she is a good washer and ironer, and understands chamberwork and waiting; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. R., Box No. 184 *Times* Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman wanted by a young man; is a good vegetable gardener and groom; has the best of reference from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address personally, or by letter, M. W. No. 840 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM, OR PLAIN GARDENER.—Situation wanted by a young man, who will be found to understand each of the above; wages from $10 to $12 per month; is willing to make himself generally useful; can show good City and country recommendations. Address A. B., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer and vegetable gardener by one who understands farming in all its branches, and care of stock of all kinds, and has had the charge of gentlemen's places for many years. Call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, A YOUNG man, wants a situation on a farm; understands farming in general; is a good gardener; can take care of horses and other stock; satisfactory reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—AN HONEST MAN WANTS a situation in the country; is active and capable at any kind of farming; is a temperance man; has best references; has a wife who understands all dairy work, cooking, washing, &c.; will go together or separate; wages no object. Inquire or address M., Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a young man as farmer and gardener; understands farming in all its branches, and the care of horses; is also a good gardener; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; can give unexceptionable references. Address J. O., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A German man and his wife wishes situations; the man is a good farmer and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses and everything about a farm; the wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; the care of milk and butter; both are willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a sober, single man, who is a good plain gardener, and understands keeping a gentleman's place in good order; understands the care and treatment of horses, is a good driver, and is also a good milker of cows; is willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, in City or country, by a man who understands horticulture, arbriculture and flower culture, and the care of all domestic cattle; ready to assist at all occasions. Good reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 257 Avenue A, or address J. F. ANNING, said number.

AS GARDENER—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, situations by a very respectable Englishman and wife; he understands gardening in all its branches, such as green-houses, vineries and laying out of grounds, and is willing to make himself generally useful; his wife would like a situation as chambermaid or to do general housework; have a little girl six years of age; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 81 4th-av.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a respectable man, a situation as groom and coachman; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best of testimonials from his last employers. Apply or address W. H. T., No. 246 West 17th-st., in basement, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced private waiter, (Protestant,) accustomed to all the duties of a first-rate family, marketing, &c.; understands his business thoroughly; is sober, reliable and trustworthy, and can be highly recommended from his present employer. Address WAITER, No. 919 Broadway, corner 21st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG Frenchman, a situation as a first-class waiter. Inquire at No. 147 East 10th-st. for G. A., care of Mr. Saunders.

AN AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 22 YEARS of age, wants a situation in any honorable business, whereby he can make himself generally useful; has five years' experience with a first-class commission house; willing to work; good penman; habits good, &c., expects only a living compensation; has best of references from his last employer; other City references given. Address A. A. J., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE UNEMPLOYED OF BOTH SEXES.—We want persons of both sexes, to sell a light article that is used in every family; a similar article, but not near so good, sells for fifty cents each. In consequence of the times we will sell them for Four cents each by the hundred. We have several persons of both sexes now selling them, and who in these times are making from $8 to $14 and over a week. Send us your address and will send a descriptive circular free by mail, or we will send you a sample free by mail for 6 cents. Send to Box 4,652 Post-office, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S,

SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.

Ladies, you will always find best Paris Kid Gloves 63c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c. auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions: Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS AT COST.—During July, 1861, we will sell the remainder of our sun umbrellas, gingham and silk, at cost, to close Spring stock, wholesale and retail. ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO., Manufacturers, No. 77 Warren-st.

PINEAPPLE GOODS, JUST OPENED—Which, with the former stock, will be sold at prices to correspond with the times, viz., from $5 and upwards. Also, check silks, ⅞ wide, all colors.

FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SEVERAL DAYS SINCE, A DIAMOND AND EMERALD RING—emerald of a long shape, surrounded with fourteen diamonds, carved shank. It is a family relic, and the finder will be satisfactorily and handsomely rewarded by returning it to

TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST—A BADGE NO. 23—NO. 56 HOSE. ANY person finding the same will return it to the Hose Carriage-house, or Chief-Engineer's Office.

M. CAVANAGH.

LOST—A NOTE OF $500, DATED JULY 5th, FOR three months, payable to the order of Henry J. Swentzel, signed JOHN A. PLATT.

All persons are cautioned not to negotiate for the same.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The undersigned acknowledges the following contributions to the funds of the Sanitary Commission, received since the 5th inst., viz.: Geo. N. Lawrence, $100; Meredith Howland, $50; Miss M. Wells, Hartford, $5; Davis, Collamore & Co., by H. Chauncey, Jr., $25; Brewster & Co., (do.,) $25; Samuel Wetmore, (do.,) $100; Aymar & Co., (do.,) $50; J. H. Douglas, M. D., $25; New-England Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1,000; R. H. L. Townsend, $25; R. J. Livingston, $100; J. C. Delano, by Robt. B. Minturn, $25; S. Griffiths Morgan, (do.,) $25; D. R. Green, (do.,) $20; Jas. Arnold, (do.,) $25; E. C. Jones, (do.,) $20; Hon. B. W. Bonney, $50; Alfred Roe, $25; Geo. N. Titus, $50; James Lennox, by Jno. Austin Stevens, $500; New-York Life Insurance Co., $1,000; Thos. H. Maybee, by Jno. T. Agnew, $100; Augs. H. Ward, $100; Miss Catharine M. Sedgwick, $20; New-York Steam Sugar Refining Co., $100; Henry Chauncey, Jr., $50.

He also reports the following contributions received by George S. Coe, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Finance Committee of the Sanitary Commission, viz.: A. C. Richards, $100; Jas. W. Paige & Co., $100; O. Bronson, $50; Coffin, Redington & Co., $25; O. W. Budd, $20; Aspinwall, Wheelwright & Hoadley, $200; E. White, $50; a lady, $20; H. S. Ayres, $5; J. D. Lawson, $30; Mrs. E. A. Thorne, $100; H. C. S., $5; O. R. McDonough, $5; J. P. G. Foster, $100; C. Mali, $20; John Allen, Saybrook, $250; A. Wilson, $2; Pacific Mutual Insurance Co., $50; M. S. Gilman, $50.

Further contributions are urgently requested, and will be received by GEO. S. COE, Treasurer Central Finance Committee, American Exchange Bank, or by

GEO. T. STRONG,
Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission,
No. 68 Wall-st.

ATWOOD'S PURE ALCOHOL.—PATENTED—free from fusel oil and other foreign matter by a chemical process, adapted to medical purposes, such as making tinctures, extracts, ethers, Chlooroform, &c. Best for perfumers' use.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway, Sole Agent.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER.—THE exclusive right to prepare this infallible remedy belongs to the "Union Manufacturing Company." Wholesale and retail orders promptly filled. Agents wanted. Principal office No. 2⅔ Cortlandt-st.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of lint, bandages, &c. to the United States Army, No. 744 Broadway. This Association is engaged in closing up its affairs, and no more contributions will be received after this date, July 19, 1861.

WANTED—TO BUY A LARGE SIZE SECOND-hand safe. Address S. K. G., Box No. 412 Post-office.

PERSONAL.

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond-st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARter, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen perfect tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true: everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $156 and warranted; second-hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturer of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BOSTON and New-York pianos, in plain or carved cases, to rent at very low rates. Rent applied if purchased, or for sale on monthly payments. S. D. & H. W. Smith's melodeons, of every style, at bargains.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

INSTRUCTION.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL,

STAMFORD, CONN.
(Strawberry Hill.)

The School Year commences Sept. 23. The location is delightful, and the School offers advantages for a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the School,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey, to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months' board and tuition in the English branches German, and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (pianoforte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French and elements of music, seeks a position for the Summer. Having been employed as a very successful teacher during several years, she hesitates not to say that entire satisfaction will be rendered to those who might choose to avail themselves of her offices. Salary disregarded. Indubitable references and testimonials can be furnished. Address, immediately, C. B. A., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A FRENCH LADY, GOOD reader and writer in French, Italian, English, German and Spanish, wishes to find pupils as resident or visiting teacher in City or country. Will prove a rare chance to adults and children, and chiefly to persons wishing to study art and go to Europe. Salary no object until the Fall. Address Mlle. O. M., care of Mrs. Miers B., French and Spanish School, corner of 38th-st. and Madison av.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS teacher by one of much experience, who is prepared to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best Seminaries; best references given. Address MARY P. DELTON, Ithica, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW TWO-STORY house, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, furnace, and every modern improvement, with 2½ acres of land; situated in West Bloomfield, on orange Mountain, near Eagle Rock and Lewellen Park, ¾ mile from dépôt, with fine view of New-York and the surrounding country; one hour from New-York. A large part of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession immediately. Apply to HARRISON & CRANE, West Bloomfield, or address N., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—A first-class house with all the modern improvements, built by the present occupant for his own use, and will be sold at a bargain, or let furnished or unfurnished to a desirable tenant; possession given immediately if required. No real estate agents need apply. Address Box No. 2,261 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—$550 FOR A HOUSE AND A QUARter of an acre lot, in Mount Vernon, Westchester County, situated near the dépôt; also, lots in three other places. Apply at No. 10 Columbia-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED cottage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, No. 247 East Broadway, or BEN. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or. E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET.

STEAM-POWER IN SPRUCE-ST.

Several convenient rooms (large and small) to let with steam-power. Apply to

H. W. GREENE, No. 13 Spruce-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn; in perfect order, and the most convenient yards in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITUated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with 10 lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars, address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE season, or till May 1, situated in Tarrytown, 27 miles from New-York, on high ground, commanding a beautiful view of Hudson River; contains 10 rooms, kitchen and cellars, &c. Stabling may also be had, or one-half to let till May 1. Terms moderate. Address W. SLEIGHT, No. 200 West 19th-st.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.—A SUITE, consisting of six rooms, communicating, handsomely furnished, on drawing-room floor of the elegant, first-class dwelling No. 1,248 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.; well adapted for a private family or party of gentlemen. Inquire on the premises. HOUSEKEEPER.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—High-stoop house, moderate size, modern conveniences, thorough repair, nice order, pleasant neighborhood, moderate rent; between 4th and 6th avs. and 11th and 30th sts. Address Box No. 605 Post-office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE FURnished or unfurnished, in any street leading from Broadway, not below Broome-st. nor above 10th-st. Address JORDAN, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF LOTS IN THE best part of the Nineteenth Ward, with a building loan, to responsible parties.

J. P. GAYNOR, Architect, No. 182 Broadway.

WANTED—ON STATEN ISLAND, LAND WITH or without buildings, in exchange for a first-class house on Brooklyn Heights. Address P. D., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 60 ACRES, with good house and outbuildings, on Harlem Railroad, forty miles from this City. The whole under good cultivation. Address S. A. D., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees,

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR A FEW SELECT City residents can be procured at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—THERE are two or three suites of rooms vacant in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove L. I., which can be had immediately on reasonable terms. The steamboats *Long Island* and *Mayflower* leave Pier No. 32, James-slip, East River, daily, one at 3½ and the other at 4 P. M. The new steamboat *Arrowsmith* leaves Peck-slip daily, at 4 P. M. Apply to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house, well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY OF three persons, residing in, and owning one of the pleasantest seats on the banks of the East River, will receive, for the Summer, two gentlemen; no other boarders will be taken; a visit is invited only from persons of good social position. Cards of address may be obtained from Mr. BAINBRIDGE, No. 39 Ann-st. Distance from the City Hall, half an hour.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, NEAR NEWBURGH.—A private family, having a number fine large rooms, can accommodate two or three families with good board at moderate prices. The location is unsurpassed. Only a short distance from river. Inquire of C. ROGERS, No. 155 Fulton-st., or on the premises, to E. T. RING. Boats land twice a day from New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DEDIGHTFUL country retreat may be found at the Mountain Glen, 26 miles from New-York, for such as wish quiet and the absence of fashionable life. Particulars at No. 8 Dey-st., 2d floor, of R M. Titsworth. Address A. UTTER, Plainfield, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—WANTED, BY TWO young gentlemen, board in a private family; location Ravenswood, Astoria, or East River side; house must be near the water, and easy of access. Address, giving name in full, HALSEY, Post-office. P. S.—None but private families need apply.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY within 30 miles of the City, near the Sound, in Connecticut preferred, for two ladies and two children, and partial board for one gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating particulars, G. V. J., Box No. 2,561 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, where home comforts can be had, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, 10 minutes' walk from Fairhaven landing; boating, bathing, fishing, &c.; terms, $6 per week. Address Mr. JAMES SCOTT, Red Bank, N. J.

SUMMER BOARDING.—FOUR CHOICE rooms on second floor, fronting river, to let with board. Stable accommodations. Also, boating, bathing and fishing. Apply on the premises formerly occupied by Abraham Knight, Esq., ten minutes above Riverdale station.

FOUR PERSONS, WHO WILL OCCUPY two rooms, opening together, can be accommodated at a pleasant, shady situation, near the water, in the vicinity of Hudson. Terms, $5 per week. Address J., Box No. 37, Hudson, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—WANTED FOR A GENtleman, wife, infant, and nurse, convenient to the City; the salt water preferable; terms must be moderate. Address, with terms and references, W. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS can be accommodated with board, near Bedford Station, with a small family, in a farm-house. For particulars address C., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated with board, at Peekskill, forty miles from New-York, by Hudson River Railroad. Address, by mail, M. E. M., Peekskill, N. Y.

FARM-HOUSE.—BOARD WANTED AT A FARM-house for a lady, three children, and nurse, and gentleman every Sunday. Address, stating full particulars, ALEXANDER, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or four single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, half an hour's ride from the City, near the Palisades, New-Jersey. Inquire at 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A LARGE, WELL-shaded farm-house, can be had on moderate terms. Address G. HAWLEY, Hawleyville, Conn.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

JONES HOUSE, NO. 734 BROADWAY.—Suites of parlors and single rooms to let, with or without board. Price in accordance with the times.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms can be had with board on moderate terms, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union-square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c., &c. Terms for two persons $8 to $12 per week, according to room desired.

BOARDING—FOR A FEW SELECT CITY boarders can be obtained after the 20th of July, at the HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia Co., N. Y. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Desirable accommodations for a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman, can be obtained in a private family by applying at No. 13 Poplar-st.; house has modern improvements; location good and near Fulton-ferry.

WANTED—IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, FOR SEVeral months, a nice and airy room, with good board by a French gentleman, speaking very little English, specially in a private family, where there should be any person speaking French a little, so that they could improve each other in both languages. Address, stating terms and particulars, B. D. P., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

BOARD AT NO. 47 BOND-STREET.—A few cool, neat, pleasant and desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suites, with or without board. Gas, nice bath-room, and convenient location. Terms very moderate; prices to suit the times. Spanish, French and English spoken.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—GENTLEMEN WISHing large Summer rooms, were all the comforts of a home can be found, at a very moderate price, would do well to call at No. 61 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; or would let to a small family with the kitchen.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders at all, for a gentleman and wife; no use for any one to answer who intend to keep other boarders. Address J. W. C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

SOUTHERNERS AND STRANGERS WISHing a quiet and elegant residence during their stay in the City, can find the required accommodations by applying at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University-place and Broadway.

BOARD.—A WIDOW LADY, HAVING MORE house-room than she requires, would let a neatly furnished parlor; house fine and well located; charges low; reference required. Inquire at No. 130 Henry-st.

TO LET.—WITH BOARD, A FEW ROOMS FOR families or single gentlemen, in house No. 32 East 14th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Terms moderate. Apply at House.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with pleasant rooms and board in a small private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st., 6 doors west of 5th-av.

ROOMS CAN BE OBTAINED AT NO. 138 University-place, either with or without partial or full board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institut will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS. This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season.

HASHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—THE HATHAWAY HOUSE, Deal, N. J., now open for visitors, embraces the unusual combination of ocean beach, with green fields and shady trees. The house is surrounded by shade trees, is in the middle of a farm of about 150 acres, with its highly-cultivated fields, woodlands and meadows, running to the very margin of the sea. Rooms are large and airy. It is easy of access. Steamers leave foot of Robinson-st. for Port Monmouth, connecting with the cars for Long Branch and Deal. For particulars, address WM. HATHAWAY, Deal, N. J., Long Branch Post-office.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

THE RIVER-SIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Navesink River. Terms to suit the times.

C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

GETTY HOUSE, YONKERS, N. Y.—A first-class family hotel, one hour from Chambers-st. by Hudson River Railroad, or from foot of Jay and Harrison sts., by steamboats; five boats to and from daily; cars every hour. Terms moderate.

WM. H. DOTY, Proprietor.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st. [illegible] and stationers generally.
JESSE [illegible]

"THEY GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT."

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections, they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, removing *Costiveness.*

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are valuable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system from a deranged state of the *stomach.*

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A Stitch in Time Saves Nine." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way of repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

ILLINOIS CURRENCY, &c.

BROTHERTON & NETTLETON,
Bankers and Brokers,
No. 47 Clark-st., Chicago.

N. G. NETTLETON, Late of Nettleton, Lowry & Co., Cincinnati.

J. H. BROTHERTON, Formerly of Gilmore & Brotherton, Cincinnati.

ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN
And other
UNCURRENT MONEY
Bought at best rates, payable in
Coin, New-York Exchange,
Or Ohio and Indiana Bank-Notes.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES

Will be made on Currency deposited in round lots for conversion, and a reasonable commission charged.

Collections payable in Chicago and throughout the Northwest, promptly attended to.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
BROTHERTON & NETTLETON.
Refer to Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
DEPOSITS FROM 10 CENTS TO $5,000 RECEIVED.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under; and Five per cent on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 6,277 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT DURING THE LAST 25 MONTHS $525,056 36.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will bear interest from the 1st inst.

G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

CORNER THIRD-AV. AND 25TH-ST.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from one to one thousand dollars.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JULY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE,
HARTFORD, July 6, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $800,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Hartford, until the 20th day of July, when such proposals will be opened and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders. No bid will be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds. All proposals must be accompanied by certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, of 5 per cent. of the amount bid for to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, which will be returned to unsuccessful bidders, and payment of one-third of the amount awarded will be required at the Treasurer's office within 10 days after notice of their acceptance, and the remainder at the option of the purchaser before Sept. 1, in funds current in New-York and Boston.

The Bonds will be in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000 each, payable upon order of the General Assembly at any time after the expiration of 10 years, with six per cent. coupons, payable in January and July, at the Treasurer's office.

The State has no public debt, and the full payment of the $2,000,000 now authorized by act of the General Assembly would require a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.

EZRA DEAN, Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO THE MILWAUKEE BONDHOLDERS.—All persons holding Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, and who are desirous of availing themselves of the provisions of the late law for funding the debts of that city, are hereby notified that WILLIAM SCHALL & Co., of the City of New-York, have been appointed agents to receive and exchange Bonds, and that Bondholders can either deliver Bonds to them for the purpose of exchange, or send their Bonds direct to FERDINAND KUEHN, City Comptroller, who will act in that behalf.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 9, 1861.

CHARLES QUENTIN,
ALEX. MITCHELL,
JOSHUA HATHAWAY,
Commissioners of the Public Debt.

With reference to the above notice, we are prepared to receive the Bonds issued by the City of Milwaukee for Municipal purposes, for exchange under the Readjustment law.

W. SCHALL & CO.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued, which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call have been sent to all holders whose address is known, and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board,

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, between 1st and 2d sts.—The usual semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five Per Cent. on large amounts, will be payable on and after the 15th inst. Interest will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will bear interest same as deposit.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. Bank open every day from 9 to 2, and from 5 to 7 o'clock.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

CORPORATION LOAN OF $500,000 IN aid of the families of volunteer soldiers from the City of New-York, now engaged in defending the integrity of the National Union. Applications will be received at this office for "Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds," of the Corporation, to be issued for the above purpose in sums of $100, and upwards, redeemable on the 1st day of July, 1862, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, July 19, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad Company bonds numbered 951 to 956, inclusive, that the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company will purchase said bonds at eighty cents on the dollar, according to the contract between said Companies, dated Feb. 8, 1859, if presented at the office of E. R. BEBB, Esq., No. 54 Pearl-st., within sixty days after the date of this notice.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, July 15, 1861.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 20th inst., will be paid at the Bank of America as usual.

F. H. SHORT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE NEW-ORLEANS CANAL AND Banking Company closed the transfer books of the Company in this City on the 13th of June, 1861. In future all transfers of the Stock of the Company will be made at New-Orleans only.

(Signed,) M. MORGAN.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—CHATHAM square, corner New-Bowery. Deposits made on or before July 20, draw interest from the 1st. Six per cent. interest allowed.

MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITY OF CHICAGO 6 PER CENT. BONDS due in 1881, issued to retire the floating debt of the City. $100,000 for sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SEVEN PER CENT. Stock, due in 1870, interest payable quarterly; also, United States Treasury Notes, for sale in amounts to suit, by THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE FOR SALE—AT Nos. 264 and 266 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, at wholesale and retail, in all colors and ornamented, ranging in price for wood-top suites, at $16, $19, $22 and $28; marble-top suites, consisting of nine pieces, at $33, $37 and upwards; the above prices being 25 per cent. lower than ever before sold.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Mott-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, ROTUNDA, PARK,
NEW-YORK, JULY 10, 1861.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Five Per cent. penalty will be added on the first day of August next, on all unpaid Croton water rents.

R. C. HANCE, Registrar.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

THE POLAR REFRIGERATOR "WILL save health and money."—Dr. HALL. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, No. 426 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No 18 Wall-st.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th September to Policy-holders, for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payble upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual Cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continues the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO 18 WALL-ST.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Assets, July 1, 1861	1,061,135 98
Liabilities	16,188 02

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

35 PER CENT. TO ITS CUSTOMERS,

Upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st instant, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th of September to Policy Holders for the amounts to which they are respectively entitled, and upon the same day, SIX PER CENT INTEREST will be payable upon the outstanding Scrip issued by the Company.

A semi-annual cash Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 15th inst.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1861.

The Company continue the business of INSURANCE on favorable terms.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Ass't Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 10 Wall-st.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared an interest dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months—payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN C. BERGH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on the first of August next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will be closed on and from the 15th instant to Aug. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.

T. F. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
No. 56 Wall-st., July 9, 1861.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three and a Half (3½) per cent., payable on the 12th instant.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 17, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed from 22d inst. to 1st prox. inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 108 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual interest dividend of Three-and-a-half per Cent., payable on demand.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, July 19, at 1 o'clock, at their salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, an elegant span of chestnut sorrels, 15¾ hands high, 7 and 8 years old; warranted perfectly sound, kind, agreeable in every way, single or double; have trotted together in 2:50; have been driven to a light coach the past two years; are warranted to trot 15 miles the hour.

Also,

A light curtain coach, built to order by Messrs Wood Bros., and in perfect order.

Also,

Silver-plated harness, whip, sheets, blankets. To any gentleman wishing a fine turn-out, this offers great inducements, as every warrantee will be given.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany chairs and rockers, covered in hair-cloth; mahogany etageres, bookcases, rosewood suites in brocatel, sofas, lounges, &c., bolsters and pillows, hair mattresses, straw beds, &c. Also, about 109 flint-lock muskets to be sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on FRIDAY, July 19, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of blood bay carriage horses, 13½ hands high, 10 and 11 years old, half brothers, kind, and good travelers, having been driven by the owner together for five years. Also, a close or open barouche, with patent axles. Also, a double harness. Will be sold separately or together.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

HARRY BURT'S
MILITARY PASTE,
FOR CLEANING BELTS, LEGGINS, TRUNK COVERS AND CANVAS SHOES.

FOR SALE AT

C. H. Moody's, No. 188 Broadway.
L. Brooks & Son, No. 434 Broadway.
S. Cantrell, No. 813 Broadway.
J. Dunham, Court-street, Brooklyn.
B. L. Cornell, Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. D. Bigelow, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Wm. Neely, No. 318 Broadway.
G. W. Hallenbeck, No. 16 Bible-house.
E. D. Burt, Washington.
J. F. Pray & Son, Boston.
John L. Moody, Fortress Monroe.

Manufactured and for sale to the trade, by
BURT & TERHUNE, No. 27 Park-row.

RUBBER ARMY BLANKETS,

All Sizes and Weights,
REGULATION KNAPSACKS,
OFFICERS' BLUE COATS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
RUBBER CLOTHING CO.,
Manufacturers,
No. 201 Broadway, N. Y.

ARMS! ARMS!!

200 RIFLED MINIE MUSKETS,
200 MINIE RIFLES, 500 SABRE BAYONETS,
Government pattern, for sale low for cash on delivery, by
WILLIAM H. SOWERS,
Hardware Commission Merchant,
No. 412 Commerce-st.,
Philadelphia.

CARTRIDGE BOXES FOR SALE.

3,800 Cartridge Boxes, New-York State pattern.
3,800 Cap Pouches, New-York State pattern.
For sale at a bargain, by
JAMES SMELLIE, No. 22 Cedar-st.

FLAGS.

SILK AND BUNTING FLAGS, ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Regimental Ensigns and Stands of Colors on hand, or to order, at short notice. National and Maritime Flags of all nations. Rogers' and Maryatt's Signals, &c. HOJER & GRAHAM, manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES, constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost.

TEREY & DELLA TORRE, No. 106 South-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann-st.

GREAT SUCCESS OF DR. WARD, NO. 12 LAIGHT-ST.—Infallible, safe, speedy and permanent cures of all forms of private disease. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Cure guaranteed.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of

FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES

OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.

TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THER ARE OF NO AVAIL.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD

For all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the

DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,

In all their stages, At little expense.
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience
AND NO EXPOSURE.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in

BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,

And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the

URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,

Whether existing in

MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE FR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter of

HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,

and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.

Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.

Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854. WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU.

Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.

Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PROduces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.

Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:

Mr. David Rino, No. 66 4th-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Amos Smith, corner South 3d and 3d-sts., Williamsburgh; Mr. W. Guild, No. 54 1st-st., Williamsburgh; Mr. Henry McCuminisky, cooper, No. 275 Front-st., New-York.

For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 39 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Dally, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.

Price, 25 cents per bottle.

N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying, at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to operative surgery, diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints, Nervous Debility, and Impotency caused by youthful indiscretion. Dr. B.'s book on this latter subject, with hints to young men and women before and after marriage, is of vital importance to them; and every family should possess this valuable book.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Price, $1. It may be had at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway; at GODFRIES, No. 831 Broadway, and at RICHARDSON'S, No. 1 Vesey-st. Office hours from 8 until 12, and from 6 until 8 P. M.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 31.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander.

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA.

FARE.

Cape May, cabin	$2 00
Philadelphia, cabin	2 00
Philadelphia, steerage	1 50

The large and commodious sea steamers

DELAWARE, J. P. JOHNSON, Commander.
BOSTON, A. C. CROOKER, Commander.

One of the above will leave Pier No. 14 North River EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 5 o'clock P. M.

Returning, will leave Philadelphia same days at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Freight received till 5 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK and LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.

The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered, Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, July 20.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, July 27.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, Aug. 3.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburgh	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates: To New-York, from Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105; steerage, from Liverpool $40, from Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & Co.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King Williiam-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st.; or at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to

LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,

at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA KEY WEST.—THE COMpletely-armed U. S. Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. R. ADAMS, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, TUESDAY, July 23, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Havana *via* Key West, where she will stop a few hours to land mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES BROWN, JOHN C. BANCROFT DAVIS, Trustees, and DANIEL DREW, plaintiffs, against the NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY and JOSEPH WALKER, URIAH J SMITH and WILLIAM T. HOOKER, Trustees, defendants. Judgment in the fifth mortgage suit. To all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, having debts unsecured.

By virtue and in pursuance of the directions contained in the decree of judgment of the Supreme Court, in the above entitled action, entered the ninth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by which it was among other matters, decreed, adjudged and directed that in order to enable the Referee therein named to make a speedy and final determination and report in regard to the unsecured debts of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company therein referred to, so that the same may be finally and speedily ascertained after the six months specified in the act of this State, passed April 4, 1860, said Referee was authorized to advertise in six different papers for the presentation of said debts of such creditors, by a day and at a place to be by him therein named, which shall not be later than six months after the day of the sale of the real estate; and claims of creditors not presented to said Referee in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof by the expiration of the time given in said notice should not be entitled to be heard or allowed by said Referee. And that it should be the duty of said Referee to hear such claims presented, and finally determine the amount of such unsecured debts, and the owners thereof within the period of ninety days after the expiration of the notice for the presentation thereof; and to report the same without delay. And that the trustees under the said amicable agreement should be entitled to be present and heard by counsel at the reference as to said claims, and also of the Act of the State of New-York, passed April 2, 1861, entitled "An act in addition to an act relating to the foreclosure and sale of the New-York and Erie Railroad, passed April 4, 1860," public notice is hereby given to all creditors of the above-named defendants, the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having unsecured debts against said Company, to present their claims in writing, stating the amount and nature thereof against said Company, to me, the subscriber, the Referee named in said decree or judgment, at my office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of July, 1861, and that any such claimant making default in presenting his claim within the time above specified, will not be entitled to be heard or allowed by me as such Referee. Dated New-York, June 10, 1861.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee,
No. 25 Nassau-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE B. BLAKE, John R. Blake, Gamaliel Bradford and Stanton Blake, plaintiffs, against D—— B. SEXTON, Edward M. Livermore and Isaac Livermore, defendants. To each of the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 41 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, with interest from the 15th day of April, 1861, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 10, 1861.

WILLIAM G. STERLING,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1861.

WILLIAM G. STERLING,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

jy12-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.—THEODORE J. MERCIER, Plaintiff, against VICTOR GIROUD and PETER GIROUD, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—Com. not served.—To the defendant, Victor Giroud: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester on the 26th day of June, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Yonkers, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixteen dollars and thirty-three cents, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1860, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, June 20, 1861.

J. P. SANDERS,
Pltff's Att'y, Yonkers, N. Y.

je28-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York, Jan. 17, 1861.

THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

ja18-law 6mF*.

PROPOSALS.

BATTLE-AXES FOR THE NAVY.

The Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography invites proposals for (1,200) twelve hundred battle-axes for the Navy, to be delivered in equal proportions at the Navy Yards at Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H. Patterns of the axes to be shown on application to the Assistant-Inspectors of Ordnance in the yards above named, and the conditions made know under which the axes will be received.

ANDREW A. HARWOOD,
Chief Bureau Ordnance and Hydrography.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1861.

STEAMBOATS.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Steamer MATTANO will run daily, Sundays excepted as follows: Leave Astoria—6:35, 8, 10:5 A. M.; 2:50, 5, 6:45 P. M. Leave Fulton Market Wharf—7:15, 9 A. M.; 1, 4, 6, 7:30 P. M.

CONNECTING WITH FLUSHING RAILROAD AT HUNTER'S POINT EACH WAY. Fare 10 cents.

DAILY
EXCURSION
TO
ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.

Passengers not leaving the boat will be charged fare only one way.

FOR CAMP SCOTT.

STATEN ISLAND DIRECT.

Cheapest and most beautiful sail in the world. Take Staten Island ferry-boat, foot of Whitehall-st., between Battery and South Ferry. Boats leave every hour, (on fine Sundays every half hour.) Connects with Staten Island Railroad.

SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Thursday, July 11, 4½ P. M.	Friday, July 12, 6½ A. M.
Friday, July 12, 11½ A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 5 P. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, July 16, 8½ A. M.
Monday, July 15, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, July 17, 9½ A. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 2½ P. M.	Thurs'y, July 18, 10½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 3½ P. M.	Friday, July 19, 6½ A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.
Friday, July 19, 3:45 P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Monday, July 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, July 22, 8½ A. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 9 A. M.	Wed'day, July 24, 3½ P. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 9 A. M.	Friday, July 26, 6½ A. M.

Fare 35 cents.

The LAURA will connect for Red Bank and intermediate Landings.

John Liming's Stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squam Village.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, July 12, 8 A. M.	Thursday, July 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, July 13, 11:40 A. M.	Friday, July 12, 11 A. M.
Sunday, July 14, 8 A. M.	Saturday, July 13, 5½ P. M.
Tuesday, July 16, 10½ A. M.	Sunday, July 14, 5 P. M.
Wed'day, July 17, 11½ A. M.	Monday, July 15, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 18, 12 M.	Tuesday, July 16, 2 P. M.
Friday, July 19, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, July 17, 3 P. M.
Saturday, July 20, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 18, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, July 21, 7:40 A. M.	Friday, July 19, 4½ P. M.
Monday, July 22, 3½ P. M.	Sunday, July 21, 3 P. M.
Tuesday, July 23, 3:45 P. M.	Monday, July 22, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, July 24, 4:15 P. M.	Tuesday, July 23, 7 A. M.

FARE, 35 CENTS.

The LAURA will connect for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by H. Johnson's Stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

PEOPLES' LINE FOR GLEN COVE, WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, ROSLYN, SANDS' POINT, MANHASSET AND GLEN WOOD.—The splendid new steamer T. V. ARROWSMITH, Capt. SMITH, will leave Peck Slip daily at 4 o'clock, on and after SATURDAY, July 13, (Sundays excepted.) Leaves Roslyn 6:30 A. M.; Glenwood, 6:35 A. M.; Mott's Dock, 6:45 A. M.; Glen Cove, 7:15 A. M.; Sands' Point, 7:35 A. M.; Great Neck, 7:55 A. M.; and Whitestone, 8:05 A. M. Fare, 25 Cents.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton.

The NAUSHON leaves West 10th (Amos-st.) at 9¼, 12¼, and 3¼.

" " Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
" " Jay-st., at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
" " Pier No. 4 N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare, with return ticket, 25 cents.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—LANDING at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood, each way. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot of Robinson-st., SUNDAY, July 21, at 9 o'clock A. M., and Keyport at 4 P. M. Persons desirous of getting out of the heat and dust of the City will find this a delightful trip, as well as an opportunity of bathing at Keyport. Fare 25 cents each way.

SUNDAY BOAT—WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. Excursion tickets 75 cents. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot Jay-st. every Sunday morning, at 7 o'clock, landing at Amos-st., 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. Excursion to all landings at reduced prices. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves Jay-st. on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st. Excursion tickets, good to return for one week, can be had on board the day boat DANIEL DREW, for Albany and intermediate places, at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

MERCHANTS' LINE FOR ALBANY—Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 P. M., from Park-place and Robinson-st. Fare 50 cents. The large and fast steamer NORTH AMERICA, Capt. HANCOX, leaves as above, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from foot of Harrison-st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., landing at 30th-st.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR AMOS, 30TH-st., and Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves Pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4 30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE ELM CITY leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for all early morning trains. The CONTINENTAL leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go north from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

FOR BOSTON.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFIcent steamer CITY OF BOSTON leaves her pier, No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS, CAPT. HAVENS, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c., leaves James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Leaves Sag Harbor, Greenport, &c., alternate days.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:30 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

HARTFORD, July 1, 1861.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., has expired this day by limitation.

DAVID S. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEORGE P. BISSELL,
ALFRED S. ROBINSON.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned, (G. P. Bissell, of the late firm, and Edw'd H. Perkins, son of H. A. Perkins,) have associated themselves as Bankers in the City of Hartford, under the name and style of GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., and will continue the business as it was conducted by the late firm, and at the same office.

Having ample capital, and every facility for carrying on the business, they are prepared to discount and negotiate commercial paper and loans, make collections, buy and sell stocks and bonds, and transact any business legitimately connected with sound banking.

GEO. P. BISSELL,
EDW'D H. PERKINS.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, both of the City of New-York, and José Baró, of the City of Havana, Island of Cuba, have formed a limited partnership under the name of HERQUES & MASERAS, pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, for the purpose of conducting and transacting in the City of New-York a general commission mercantile business and all things appertaining thereto, in which all the parties interested are the said Robustiano Herques and Arsenio Maseras, who are the general partners, and the said José Baró, who is the special partner; that said José Baró has contributed the sum of thirty thousand dollars ($30,000) as capital towards the common stock, and that said limited partnership is to commence on the 1st day of July, 1861, and is to terminate on the 1st July, 1866.

R. HERQUES,
A. MASERAS,
JOSE BARO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP EXisting heretofore under the firm of ALBERT W. HYDE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ALBERT W. HYDE.
JAMES G. COCHRAN.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

The undersigned will continue the business for his own account.

JAS. G. COCHRAN, No. 178 Chambrs-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS this day formed a copartnership with Mr. DAVID S. GLASS, for the transaction of the wholesale and retail linen trade at No. 748 Broadway, under the style of J. C. MILLIKEN & CO., as heretofore.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1861. J. C. MILLIKEN.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st. New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

PROF. ANDERSON, JR.,
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE WORLD,

gives his wonderful feats of Magic and Necromancy EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING. His offer of $5 to any one who will tie him so tight, without abrading the skin or impeding the circulation of the blood, that he cannot release himself, is still open.

To be seen at all hours, every day and evening, the wonderful ALBINO SISTERS, SEA LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, with a variety of other living Bears; MONSTER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, &c.

Admission to all, 25 cts.; children under 10 years, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THE COOLEST
AND
BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE CITY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Until further notice,
THE SEVEN SISTERR;
Or,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
Which has been played
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE NIGHTS,
And witnessed by more than
THREE HUNDRED & THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE.
With all the new Tableaux, New Music, new Songs,
New Dances, and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

WINTER GARDEN.

BENEFIT OF MR. W. J. FLORENCE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 19,
Will be presented
THE IRISH LION.
Tim Moore (the Lion) .... Mr. Florence
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
Maria (assuming six characters) .... Mrs. Florence
THE HAPPY MAN.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, BROADWAY, NEAR BOND-ST.

Only band of Minstrels performing in the City. House well ventilated and cool. Choice selection of performances for the week.

GEORGE CHRISTY, CHARLEY FOX and Master LEM in a new and diversified bill of entertainment.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25c.

A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.

THE REBELLION AND THE WAR OF 1861.

DE CORDOVA'S NEW HISTORICAL POEM.

For further particulars see announcements of Saturday next.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC SALOONS TO LET from Sept. 1. Inquire at the stage door.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. & FLUSHING RAILROAD,

Stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

New Time Table, July 1, 1861.

LEAVE FLUSHING.	LEAVE NEW-YORK.
6:30 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	7:15 A. M., Hunter's Point.
7:55 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	8:30 A. M. Hunter's Point.
9:00 A. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	9:00 A. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
10:00 A. M. to Fulton-slip.	11:00 A. M., Hunter's Point.
1:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	1:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
2:45 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	4:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
4:55 P. M. to Fulton-slip.	5:30 P. M., Hunter's Point.
6:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	6:00 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.
7:00 P. M. Cross Hunter's Point Ferries.	7:30 P. M., *Mattano* at Fulton-slip.

N. B.—Hunter's Point, the New-York terminus of the road, is accessible by 34th-st. Ferry, (every fifteen minutes,) and by James-slip Ferries (every half and even hour.) Steamer MATTANO connects direct, and tickets through.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West, Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M., fast Express train from 28th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat SEA-SHORE.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

ROCKAWAY ACCOMMODATION—THE OLD SOUTH FERRY ROUTE.—The cars of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, direct for Jamaica and Rockaway daily, connecting at Jamaica with the Rockaway Union line of Stages as follows: At 8:45 and 9:45 A. M., and at 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. Returning, the stages leave Rockaway, connecting at Jamaica with the cars, at 6:45 and 8:15 A. M., and at 2:15 and 3:30 P. M. Sunday trains from South Ferry leave at 7:45 and 8:45 A. M., and at 5:45 P. M. Returning, stages leave Rockaway at 5 P. M. Through fare 60 cents. Doughty & Abram's Rockaway Baggage Express will take baggage to and from any part of Brooklyn or New-York, in connection with this route.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 9 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6. P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Boat from James slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns at 4:25 P. M.

T. W. DEMAREST, Sup.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LONG BRANCH, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, Port Monmouth, &c., *via* Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, returning to New-York at 7½ P. M. The popular steamboat SEA SHORE will leave foot of Robinson-st. every day (except Sunday) at 6 A. M. and 10 A. M., connecting with cars for the above places. Returning cars leave Long Branch at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. This gives a most delightful sail through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, with a ride through the "Garden of New-Jersey," affording time for bathing and other recreations at the sea-side. Pic-nic parties will find Patterson's Grove, on the top of Navesink Highlands, near Headden's Station, a cool retreat, where can be had a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and the Lower Bay. Excursion tickets as follows:

To Long Branch and Branchport and return	$1 00
To Shrewsbury and Red Bank and return	[illegible]
To Patterson's Grove and return	50
To Port Monmouth and return	40

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks daily during the season, (Fridays excepted.)

Leaving—East River.		*Leaving—North River.*	
Tenth-st.,	7:5 A. M.	Spring-st.,	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.,	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.,	8:30 A. M.
Peck-slip,	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4,	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best Excursions out of New-York.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sunday school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE, to charter any day in the week except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY but Saturdays. HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 7¾; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. V. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

THE TURF.

GREAT TROT.—FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—THURSDAY, July 25, match for $1,000, mile heats, best three in five. Samuel McLaughlin names *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, *Socks*, to wagon. James D. McMann names *Flora Temple*, in harness. A good day and good track.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

N. B.—In this race *Flora*, instead of going to wagon as she did on the 15th inst., when beaten by *Ethan* in the extraordinary time of 2:22, takes a sulky, thus carrying less weight, and drawing two wheels instead of four.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PARTNER WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER in a first-class and profitable manufacturing business, mostly cash, and done with best of mercantile houses. $2,000 capital required. Address P. P., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE AND USEFUL patent right for the whole of the United States will be sold very low, and on liberal terms; there can be a large amount made by retailing it out.

BIGGS & ROSSETER, No. 73 Nassau-st.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

sympathy for the Senator from Virginia, but he contended that Slavery was the cause of all the trouble in the country since 1820. It was a day of sacrifices, and if Slavery is the last, the South must make a sacrifice of it. The North was sacrificing everything, and bending under the load of Southern repudiation to-day.

Mr. Carlisle contended that Slavery did not of necessity produce the rebellion, and it was not justice to level artillery against the rights of property and people of one section. They had no right to come to his State and say we should not have the right of certain property, which was recognized by law.

Mr. Browning said he never meant such a thing unless the issue was forced on them by traitors.

Mr. Lane asked if in the march of the Army there should be an insurrection of the slaves, whether he would have the Army become the servants of traitors and return slaves to traitorous masters.

Mr. Carlisle replied, quoting from Gen. Butler's proclamation, that in the language of a man who loves his country, he wanted the Army to be an Army of deliverance from a reign of terror. If we make this a sectional war, it will never end in the conviction. It was not a sectional war we had endured so long and worked so hard in. It was a war to preserve the Union and nothing else, then let it be known, and the earlier the moment the sooner rebellion would be crushed out, and treason hide its head forever.

The Committee of Conference on the bill to authorize the employment of volunteers, made a report. Agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. Powell spoke, contending that it was evidently the object to abolish Slavery. He hoped the Senator from Ohio would see it.

Mr. Sherman said he was not used to such a style of argument. Nobody wanted to abolish Slavery, unless the issue were forced on them, but rather than one inch of the country be torn away by traitors, he would have the slaves liberated, but he disclaimed any intention of this kind unless the issue was forced on them.

Mr. Powell said the Senator from Kansas said Slavery would not survive the march of the Union Army.

Mr. Lane said he had said so. He believed the slaves would march when the Army did, and he was not going to make a slave of himself to return them.

Mr. Powell rejoined, contending that Slavery was not a curse, and if there was an intent to destroy property it was war and robbery.

Mr. Sherman offered a substitute, that the purposes of the military establishment were to preserve the Union, defend property and maintain the Constitution and authority of the Union.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said he supposed that the amendment offered was simply to call out Senators. That game, he said, was played last Winter. He thought the country wanted to understand what it meant. He appealed to Senators to let these things pass in silence, and not be misjudged except by those who wish to misjudge us.

The discussion continued.

Mr. Latham moved to adjourn, which was lost—Yeas 10, Nays 27.

Mr. Polk claimed that the President did not issue his proclamation for the defence of the Capital. It was a false pretence, and he said that, in the case of the troubles in Kansas, Missouri was more sinned against than sinning.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, spoke in favor of Mr. Powell's amendment, urging against war and subjugation, and urging the adoption of the Crittenden compromise.

Mr. Lane's amendment was lost. Yeas, 11; Nays, 24.

Mr. Bright, of Indiana, said that there was evidently three parties in the Senate. He wanted to vote on the amendment. If the Northwest believed it was a war for the abolition of Slavery there would soon be less money and men from there.

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, said, there was only two parties—Union men and traitors.

The question on Mr. Sherman's amendment was agreed to—Yeas, 33; Nays, 4: Messrs. Breckinridge, Johnson of Missouri, Polk and Powell voting in the negative.

Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, moved to add to Mr. Sherman's amendment: That the Army and Navy are not to be employed to subjugate any State, or reduce a Territory or Province, or for the abolition of Slavery, which was lost—Yeas, 9; Nays, 30: Messrs. Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Polk, Powell and Saulsbury casting their votes in the negative.

The amendment as amended was then disagreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to punish conspiracy and kindred crimes.

At 6 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, July 18.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to remit fines and penalties in certain cases, incurred by reason of the closing of the Southern ports, and consequently no collectors are there to give the proper papers to vessels leaving those ports. The bill passed.

M. Sheffield, of Rhode Island, reported a bill supplementary to the act to protect commerce and punish the crime of piracy. Referred.

On motion of **Mr. Eliot**, of Massachusetts, a resolution was passed instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of closing, by an act of Congress, certain ports in the rebellious States, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, from the Post-Office Committee, reported a bill that all prepaid letters to the soldiers, adressed to them at the point where they are stationed, may, whenever practicable, be sent to any other point without further charge. Bill passed.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the Ohio Volunteers. It provides for paying them at the time they arrived at the place of rendezvous, instead of from the time they were sworn in, which was twelve days after.

An amendment was also made directing the War Department to pay the militia of other States similarly situated.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom Mr. Potter's resolution was referred, directing them to inquire "whether Hon. Henry May, of Maryland, has been or is now holding criminal intercourse with those in armed rebellion against the United States, &c," reported that the gentleman who moved the resolution was called before the Committee, but that he had no evidence tending to prove Mr. May's guilt in this particular, the resolution being predicated on newspaper articles only.

The Committee not having any evidence to implicate the gentleman, recommend that no action in the case is necessary on the part of the House.

The Committee further say that the investigation entirely relieves the President and Gen. Scott from any suspicion of a correspondence or attempted correspondence through Mr. May.

On motion of **Mr. Hickman** the report was laid on the table.

Mr. May, of Maryland, by permission of the House, then proceeded to make a personal explanation.

Mr. May said that he was more than gratified that the Committee on the Judiciary had, in this decisive way, condemned an unparalleled outrage upon him and his constituents, and that on an investigation, those who were called upon to adduce the proof had to admit that there was no ground of evidence for the charge, but that it was based on a mere newspaper rumor, the idle gossip of the hour, and on this a representative of the People was charged with a heinous offence. He had no words in which he could pronounce his indignation and disgust for such a proceeding. Before he came hither, he had under consideration whether he could enter upon his duties as a representative, because of the humiliation he felt at the attitude of his constituents now bound in chains, absolutely without the rights of a free poeple, all their precious rights under our Constitution prostrated and trampled in the dust. The military had arrested unoffending citizens in the dead hour of the night and incarcerated them in forts. There had been seizures and searches without legal pretext or justification. Injuries had been inflicted without redress. Was it not natural that he should feel indignant under these wrongs, and was it not reasonable to hope that there was yet a redeeming spirit in our Constitution, some angel of peace.

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, understood the gentleman had obtained leave to make a personal explanation, but instead of that he was bringing charges as to the manner his constituents were treated. He, therefore, made this point of order.

The Speaker replied that he had no control over the line of remark, in reference to which the House must judge for itself.

Mr. May resumed, saying: He had fought against the monstrous heresy of secession—he had stood faithfully by the Union of the States—and he meant to stand by it. He claimed that he possessed the spirit of a freeman, to emancipate his constituents from tyranny and oppression.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, interrupting Mr. May, moved, as the sense of this House, that his (May's) remarks were not in order.

The Speaker suggested that Mr. Stevens must present his objection as a point of order.

Mr. Stevens did so, saying that Mr. May was out of order, and, therefore, that he ought not to be permitted to proceed.

The Speaker repeated that it was for the House to control the line of debate.

Mr. Stevens appealed, from the decision of the Speaker.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, moved to lay the appeal on the table.

Motion disagreed to by Yeas 53, Nays 82.

After further proceedings the decision of the Chair was overruled.

On motion of **Mr. Dawes**, of Pennsylvania, the gentleman (**May**) was allowed to continue his remarks in order.

Mr. May said: When I shall be restored to health, and when the freedom of debate shall be open to American representatives on this floor, then I will speak as it becomes me to do. In conclusion, Mr. May contented himself by asking that a memorial, couched in respectful and patriotic language, should be referred to a Committee, and that they be instructed to make a report thereon.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana—Is it the memorial of the Baltimore Police Commissioners?

Mr. May—It is.

Mr. Colfax—It can be presented under the rules, as the memorials of other members are presented.

Mr. May—This being a question of personal liberty, it should have the benefit of open presentation.

Mr. Colfax had no objection to the memorial being referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. As the gentleman had expressed his surprise at the manner in which he (**May**) was treated by the Republican side of the House, he (**Colfax**) desired to say he was always for the largest liberty of speech. If the gentleman had confined himself to a personal vindication, for which the House had given him permission, instead of attacking the military authorities in Baltimore, he (**Colfax**) would have stood by him. In response to the gentleman's declaration of his determination to stand by the Union, Mr. Colfax said that he supposed that Mr. May had been grossly misrepresented by a Richmond correspondent of a Charleston paper, which asserts that he (**May**) expressed to the so-called Confederate Government that thirty thousand men in Maryland were ready to rise in arms against the National forces in that city.

Mr. May—This is the first intimation which has reached me of such a letter. I have not seen it.

The letter was handed to Mr. May, when he read the first part of it.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland—Read the residue.

Voices—"Read." "Read." "That's right." "That's right," etc.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, here called attention to the fact that persons who were not privileged had intruded themselves on the floor.

The Speaker said the point was well taken, and directed the door-keeper to enforce the rules.

Mr. May said that he had no objection to the reading of the entire article.

The Clerk then read the letter. It was dated Richmond, July 4, and among other things it said that the object of Mr. May's visit had not transpired, but it was whispered that it looked to certain events in Maryland, and that the intelligence he brought was enough to make Americans weep; that the city of Baltimore was under the heel of tyranny; that women had been insulted, and outrages, such as to make mankind blush, committed. In fact, that a reign of terror existed. The intelligence inspired the strongest hope that the day of retaliation was not distant. That 30,000 Marylanders would rise in arms against their oppressors, and though an attempt might be made to deprive them of their arms, 8,000 muskets were concealed and guarded night and day, etc.

Mr. May said that he did not know who wrote the letter, and it was absolutely untrue that he communicated to the author of it any such things. It was equally untrue, in point of fact, that thirty thousand men were ready to rise against the Government, as therein stated. But there were more than thirty thousand freemen, who, if the present oppression shall not be removed, will vindicate their constitutional rights. He was one of the number—placing himself on the ground of constitutional rights, on the ground of resisting tyranny and oppression, and on the grounds consecrated by Divine right. But as to a conspiracy against the United States and the National authorities in Maryland, to overturn them and this Government, the thing absolutely preposterous. It never did exist. The contrary was reported by miscreants and spies, who resorted to malicious falsehoods. He complained, on such grounds as these, that a people loyal and true to the Constitution, are dominated over and crushed under the heel of the military power. He denounced it as an unparalleled outrage. He knew what he had done, and invited the strictest scrutiny into all his acts. He was elected a Representative of peace and compromise by a large majority. As a Union man, looking to the salvation of this great, glorious and happy country, he stood here committed to such measures as will uphold and maintain it. He would lay down his life to secure this object. No frowns nor menaces should shake his love of peace. It was true that he went to Virginia, the mother of States, which was so closely allied to Maryland in blood and interest. He felt that he had a right to inquire into the disposition of the South—to find out the views of the Government established over them, in order that he might do everything possible to assuage this frightful civil strife. He felt that his motives were the most honorable of his life. Before going to Richmond he called on the President of the United States and stated frankly and fully his object. He did not ask him for his sanction. He did not wish to embarrass him. He asked his permission to leave Washington and cross over into Virginia. It was distinctly understood that he went thither on the most private mission. He asked the President for the necessary formality for that purpose. The President gave him permission to obtain a passport from Gen. Scott on this representation. It was not objected to that he should go to Richmond on his own responsibility. He thus vindicated these gentlemen from charges of being implicated in any way with the object of his visit. All the crime and treason, if it was so called, rested on himself. He was content to bear it.

Mr. Colfax said that if the gentleman would compare the first part of his speech, which would be printed in to-morrow's *Globe*, with the first part of the Richmond letter, he would see a striking resemblance. If, as the gentleman remarked, while going to Richmond in the capacity of a mediator, he used the same language there that he had here, denunciatory of the Government and its affairs, and if, as he said, he hesitated to take the oath to support the Constitution, and as he also added that he was one of over 30,000 men to resist aggression on their rights, he (**Colfax**) should not be surprised to hear that the rebel Government recognized him rather as a sympathiser than as a mediator.

Mr. May replied that he could not help the gentleman's conclusions. It was, however, absolutely true that the domination of the troops in Baltimore was a matter of history as well known to the writer of the letter as himself. He dared say that during his conversations in Richmond and everywhere, he had spoken in condemnation of tyranny—but as to the concealment of arms he never heard of it except as a suspicion. If he (**May**,) had made the declaration "That he would not take the oath to support the Constitution," he never would have been seen in this hall.

Mr. Colfax—I only referred to what you said.

Mr. May—As to not taking the oath, I have taken it in twenty States as a member of the bar.

Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, asked permission to say a few words, promising he would not abuse the privilege.

Mr. Burnett did not understand what the gentleman was going to talk about.

Mr. Thomas would explain in a few words. There was a condition of affairs in Maryland painful to every citizen within its borders, and he undertook to stand here and aver that she in her heart of hearts, speaking through a large majority, thanks the President for clothing the Lieutenant-General with the power to declare martial law, and approved, as he did, the manner in which the power had been exercised by Maj.-Gen. **Banks**. [Applause, which the Speaker promptly repressed.] **Mr. Thomas** resumed.—He said Maryland will stand by the Administration in its military measures, and had placed a portion of her citizens in the field. Maryland is satisfied with her condition in the Union, and meant to maintain it on the battle-field of the State or elsewhere. He then proceeded to vindicate the declaration of martial law, and alluded, in terms of condemnation, to what he termed the monstrous and treasonable outrage committed in Baltimore on the troops passing through to the Capital to vindicate the law and preserve the Government. The Police Commissioners who had sent their memorial here were not competent to discharge their duties. But the Chief was active in the wholesale burning of bridges, to prevent the transportation of troops for the purpose he had stated. He thanked Gen. **Banks** for suppressing insurrection and preventing civil war. Go on in your good work, and receive the laudation of every reasonable man in that State, including even the minority, when they wake from the delusion under which they are now acting. He referred to Marshal **Kane** as stirring up bad blood, and stirring up the people to rebellion, and alluded to the incendiary dispatch which **Kane** wrote to **Bradley Johnson** for the latter to hurry up his forces, &c.

Mr. May replied: He said that no man condemned the mob more than he did. On calling on Marshal **Kane** he was assured that he (**Kane**) would protect the National troops at the risk of his life, which service every honorable gentleman in Baltimore would admit was performed. He did not justify **Kane's** dispatch to **Mr. Johnson**.

Mr. Thomas concluded by saying that **Kane** had striven to stir up domestic war all over Maryland.

The House then concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Navy Appropriation bill.

The consideration of the Tariff bill was resumed, and afterwards passed.

The House took up the Senate bill, providing for an increase of the standing Army to 24,000 men.

On motion of **Mr. Blair**, from the Military Committee, a substitute was adopted, converting these regiments into volunteer forces.

Adjourned.

[The following dispatches appeared in a portion of our yesterday morning's edition.]

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

Senator **Lane** and Representatives **Vandever**, **Colfax**, **Verree**, **Washburne**, and **Porter**, went with the advance guard of the Army to Fairfax this morning, and returned at 9 o'clock P. M., having left that village at 4:30 P. M. They report that the skirmishers reached Fairfax at 11:30 to-day, and the advance guard entered the village exactly at noon. Trees had been felled across the road at three points to obstruct the march, but they proved feeble impediments. Half a mile this side of Fairfax an embankment had been erected across the road a half mile in length, with embrasures for four or five guns, and sand-bag protections, but no guns were mounted. There were no pitfalls or masked batteries. The pickets this side of Fairfax retired this morning about an hour only before the head of the column came in sight, leaving their grain bags, out of which their horses were fed, and the National troops fed their grain to their own horses. This morning, the troops at Fairfax were drawn up on the west side of the town, and the people there expected a battle was certain, but at 9 A. M. they made a precipitate retreat, leaving five quarters of fresh beef, shovels, spades, tools and camp furniture behind them in their haste. The entry of the National troops into Fairfax is said, by these gentlemen, to have been inspiriting beyond description. The main street was filled, as far the eye could see, with the soldiery, marching with fixed bayonets and loaded guns, cheering for the Union, and the bands playing the "Star-Spangled Banner." As soon as the 6,000 infantry in the column had passed, the cavalry, which were in the rear—the artillery being in front—dashed through the town on a gallop, in chase of the Confederates. They followed them four miles toward Centreville, but the great heat preventing a forced march of the infantry, they returned. It is understood that Centreville is to be defended by the Confederates, and that Gen. **McDowell** will march on it to-morrow.

The other columns of the advancing army are north and south of Fairfax.

A few buildings were burned by the National troops a mile beyond Fairfax, on account of a rumor that a soldier had been fired on by them. No buildings have been burned at Fairfax, although the soldiers in the first flush of excitement had seized many things in and about the houses, most of which were deserted by their owners. Gen. **McDowell** was, however, placing guards all over town. Col. **Marston**, of the New-Hampshire Second, placed a guard around the Court-house building as soon as he entered the town.

The column which occupied Fairfax was composed of two brigades, under Cols. **Porter** and **Burnside**, and contained two batteries of Flying Artillery, the two Rhode Island Regiments, the New-Hampshire Second, the New-York Eighth and Seventy-first, eight companies of regular soldiers, five companies of cavalry, and perhaps one or two other regiments.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH OF GEN. McDOWELL.

Washington, Wednesday, July 17.

The following dispatch was, to-night, received at the Head-quarters of the Army:

Fairfax Court-House, July 17, 1861.

To Col. E. D. Townsend, Head-quarters of the Army:

We have occupied Fairfax Court-house, and driven the enemy toward Centreville and Manassas. We have an officer and three men slightly wounded. The enemy's flight was so precipate that he left in our hands a quantity of flour, fresh beef, intrenching tools, hospital furniture and baggage. I endeavored to pursue beyond Centreville, but the men were too much exhausted to do so. Most respectfully,

IRWIN McDOWELL,
Brigadier-General.

FROM GEN. PATTERSON'S COLUMN.

Bunker Hill, Va., Monday Evening, July 15.

Samuel J. Rea, the correspondent of the Associated Press, has been honorably discharged, and has joined the advance column of the Army, under special permit from Gen. **Patterson**, who gave as the reason for his arrest that Mr. **Rea's** knowledge of military affairs, and of the topography of the valley, rendered his dispatches calculated to give information that it was desirable to withhold from the public. The Army having moved, he is now given the largest liberty.

The Army moved Monday morning, 25,000 strong, for Winchester, encamping on Bunker Hill, Monday night, which they took possession of after a slight skirmish with a troop of rebel cavalry, routing them, and arresting two. Some of them were wounded, but carried off. The march will be resumed Tuesday morning, and encamp in the vicinity of Winchester the same night. It is said that Gen. **Johnston** has masked batteries between Bunker Hill and Winchester, but it is doubtful.

Gen. **Patterson** and staff left Martinsburgh Monday morning with the troops. The First Pennsylvania is guarding Martinsburgh, and two regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve are now moving towards Williamsport. Thus the experienced troops will be thrown to the front.

The present opinion is, that Gen. **Johnston** will skirmish heavily, but risk no pitched battle.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Harper's Ferry, Wednesday July 17.

Col. **Kenly's** Maryland Regiment is guarding the Canal from Williamsport to Harper's Ferry.

A party of 43 Union men from Loudon County forded the river at Point of Rocks to-day, seeking protection from a forced enlistment in the Confederate army. More than one hundred have passed within the past few days.

The canal will be opened to Washington on Friday. Coal is much wanted there.

LATEST REPORTS FROM MISSOURI.

Syracuse, Mo., Wednesday, July 17.

A company of United States troops came here to-day, and arrested quite a number of Secessionists, and took them to Jefferson City. It is said that three or four of those arrested had previously taken the oath, but afterwards joined Gov. **Jackson's** army, and went south with him.

The telegraph lines west and south are down to-night so generally that the company has abandoned all hope of repairing them for the present.

A majority of the people here on both sides of the Missouri River are Secessionists, and say that they will never submit to **Lincoln's** Government, nor will they allow the telegraphs or railroads to remain intact for the use of **Lincoln's** Army. Many of them say the oath they are requested to take by the United States troops is a mere form of words and not at all binding. It is thought there will not be a quorum present at a meeting of the State Convention next Monday.

SOUTHERN ITEMS FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Ky., Wednesday, July 17.

A detachment from the Tompkins Zouaves was sent to the dépôt last night, to prevent further attempts to resist the orders of the Surveyor of the Port in reference to the shipment of contraband articles over the Nashville Railroad. The *Journal* suggests a change of starting hours, from noon and midnight to 6 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Chief of Police has prohibited noisy and boisterous shouting in the streets, as likely to produce collisions.

The correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, from Camp Boone, Tenn., on the 14th, says the Kentuckians among the Confederate troops there have plenty to eat, but hard drilling.

Camp drilling, and the requisition of enlistment for the war, has scared off a few. *Per contra*, the *Journal* contains a statement from two young men direct from Camp Boone, that when they left, desertions were of daily occurrence, and the woods on the Kentucky side of the river were full of deserters from that camp, and that about 1,500 ragged, half-starved victims only were left at the camp.

The Knoxville *Register* of the 14th nominates **Connolly T. Twiggs**, of Knox, as the Union candidate for Governor of Tennessee.

Richmond advices state that the Confederate Executive Department prohibits persons leaving the city without passports.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* of the 10th inst. says that the steamer *Winslow* captured off Cape Hatteras, on the 3d, the schooner *Herbert*, **Martin**, of Barnstable, Mass., with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at $30,000.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

Rochester, Wednesday, July 17.

Capt. **Fitzsimmons'** company of cavalry, numbering eighty men and horses, was mustered into the service of the United States to-day, by Lieut. **Marshall**, U. S. A. The company is to be attached to Col. **Van Allan's** regiment, and will probably leave for Washington, *via* Elmira and Williamsport, to-morrow. Arms and equipments will be furnished after the company has arrived in Washington. Lieut.-Col. **Mix** is here, and will go with the Company.

Lieut. **Marshall** declared that it was the finest body of men he had seen mustered as volunteers. The rest of the companies of this regiment from Western New-York will probably be forwarded next week. One more will go from this city.

THE SIXTH MAINE REGIMENT.

ARRIVAL OF THE REGIMENT IN THE BAY STATE—THEY LEAVE IMMEDIATELY FOR WASHINGTON—DESCRIPTION, &C.

The Sixth Regiment of Maine, enlisted for the war, which left Portland yesterday morning, arrived in this City per steamer *Bay State*, of the Fall River line, yesterday noon.

This Regiment has been recruited from Washington and Penobscot Counties almost entirely, and contains the usual quota of lumbermen—some of whom are several inches over six feet high. Their arms and uniforms are the State regulation, the same as those furnished the other Maine Regiments, besides which they have a fatigue uniform of gray shirt and pants. Each member has a Havelock. They have the usual complement of wagons, horses, camp equipage, &c., being fully armed and equipped, and ready to take the field. They are accompanied by Surgeon-General **Garcelon**, of Maine, Lieut.-Col. **Wildes**, of Gov. **Washburne's** staff, and a detachment of 125 recruits for the other Maine regiments already at the seat of war. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Abner Knowles, of Bangor; Lieutenant-Colonel, Hiram Burnham, of Cherryfield; Major, Frank Pierce, of Bucksport; Adjutant, John D. McFarland, of Ellsworth; Quartermaster, Isaac Strickland, of Bangor; Surgeon, E. F. Sanger, of Bangor; Assistant-Surgeon, John Baker; Chaplain, Zenas Thompson, of Portland; Sergeant-Major, Percy Knowles, of Bangor; Quartermaster's Sergeant, T. W. Porter, of Bangor; Hospital Steward, Chas. A. McQuestion, of Bangor. Company A, Captain, M. W. Brown, of Brownville; Company B, Captain, Isaac Frazer, of Ellsworth; Company C, Captain, Benjamin Harris, of Machias; Company D, Captain, Joel Haycock, of Calais; Company E, Captain, Joseph Snowman, of Bucksport; Company F, Captain, Lysett, of Pembroke; Company G, Captain, Young, of Cherryfield; Company H, Captain, George Fuller, of Corinth; Company I, Captain, A. G. Burton, of Oldtown; Company K, Captain, Theodore Carey, of Eastport.

The Committee of the Sons of Maine resident in this City, had made arrangements to present the regiment with a banner, in front of the City Hall. But, for various reasons, it was deemed best not to parade the men through the City. The banner was, therefore, presented on board the boat, under the auspices of the Committee, Mr. **Isaac H. Bailey**, Chairman. The presentation speech was made by Mr. **A. J. Heath**. Col. **Knowles** responded appropriately, pledging the regiment to defend the flag to the last.

About 12½ o'clock, Company A, of the City Educational Cadets, pupils of Ward School No. 7, in Zouave uniform, marched to the pier, with the design of escorting the regiment up Broadway, but, learning the change in the programme, returned home disappointed. They were led by the Principal, Mr. **Charles H. Kimball**, who is also a native of Maine.

During the afternoon the regiment was taken on two boats to Amboy, and proceeded thence to Washington.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MORE HAVELOCKS.

So increasing is the demand for Havelocks that no one misemploys their time who makes them of any material consistent with coolness. The Ladies' Relief Union sent a lot of colored handkerchiefs to a certain regiment, who immediately appropriated them for Havelocks. One ex-sailor showed himself such an adept in fashioning them, that as a climax to his efforts his superior officer requested one, and was shortly provided with a style exceeding his expectations. The cap consisted of fine handkerchiefs of highly contrasting colors; the crown piece being ornamented with that cheerful design, "Death's head and cross bones."

SECOND REGIMENT FIRE ZOUAVES.

This Regiment is composed of the hardiest and most energetic men in the City, who will make efficient soldiers. They are located in most healthy quarters at Camp Decker, on Staten Island. As fast as men are recruited they are provisioned, equipped and armed. There are several vacancies in the Lieutenantcies, Sergeants and Corporals, which are reserved for such officers as may be selected for their merit. There is every prospect that this regiment will speedily receive marching orders, and will soon share the reputation for gallantry and good conduct earned by the First Fire Zouaves. A few good men will be received at the following recruiting offices: Company G, No. 10½, house of Hose Co. No. 50; Company D, No. 100 Cedar-street; Company F, house of Engine Co. No. 31; Company I, Chief Engineer's office, Brooklyn, E. D., and at the head-quarters of the regiment, at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, Centre Market.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.

The undersigned acknowledges the following contributions to the funds of the Sanitary Commission received since last report, July 5;

Previously acknowl'd	$1,578	Hon. B. W. Bonney	$50
George N. Lawrence	100	Alfred Roe	25
Meredith Howland	50	George N. Titus	50
Miss M. Wells, Hartf'd	5	Thos. H. Maybee, (by J. T. Agnew)	100
Davis, Collamore & Co. (by H. Chauncey, Jr)	25	Augustus H. Ward	100
Brewster & Co., do.	25	Miss C. M. Sedgwick	20
Saml. Wetmore, do.	100	New-York Steam Sugar Refining Co.	100
Aymar & Co do.	50	Henry Chauncey, Jr.	50
J. H. Douglas, M. D.	25	New-England Mutual Life Insurance Co.	1,000
R. H. L. Townsend	25	James Lenox, (by Jno. Austin Stevens)	500
J. E. Delano, (by R. B. Minturn)	25	New-York Life Insurance Co	1,000
S. Griffiths Morgan, do	20	R. J. Livingston	100
James Arnold, do	25		
D. R. Green, do	20		
E. C. Jones, do	20		
Total			$5,193

He also reports the followin contributions received by **George S. Coe**, Esq., Treasurer of the Central Finance Committee of the Sanitary Commission, viz.:

A. C. Richards	$100	H. C. S.	$5
James W. Piage & Co.	100	O. R. McDonough	5
O. Bronson	50	J. P. G. Foster	100
Coffin, Redington & Co.	25	C. Mali	25
O. W. Bud	20	John Allen, (Saybrook,)	250
Aspinwall, Wheelright & Hoadley, (Com.)	250	A. Wilson	50
E. White	50	Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.	50
A Lady	20	M. S. Gilman	50
H. S. Ayres	5	N. Y. Life Ins. Co., (in addition to former contribution of $1,000)	4,000
J. D. Lawson	30		
Mrs. E. A. Thorne	100		
Total			$10,430

Further contributions are urgently requested, and will be received by **George S. Coe**, Treasurer of the Central Finance Committee, at the American Exchange Bank, or by **George T. Strong**, Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission, No. 68 Wall-street.

THE UNION DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

The large crowd, which for a few days past have besieged the distributing office of the Union Defence Committee, on Fourth-avenue, was yesterday reduced to a few individuals. At 10 o'clock A. M., about a dozen women and children were collected near the door, and after conversing with each other about an hour or so, quietly took their departure. A few women, some of whom were respectably attired, were seen in the rooms of the Committee on Pine-street, and upon being told that it was impossible to extend them further aid at present, vented their feelings in various ways, and then left the premises.

THE SECOND GERMAN RIFLES.

There is a second German Rifle Regiment forming in this City under the command of Col. **R. J. Betge**, and thirteen Prussian and three Austrian officers, all graduates of principal European military academies. Col. **Betge**, assisted by Col. **Fatch**, of the staff of Maj.-Gen. **Fremont**, went yesterday to Washington to further the acceptance of the regiment. There are already 400 men engaged. Col. **Fatch** is assured from the high character and abilities of the officers, that this will be one of the best regiments which has left the City for the seat of war. The German population take great interest in the regiment.

DEPARTURE OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.

The Tammany Regiment, otherwise known as the Jackson Guards, under command of Col. **W. D. Kennedy**, left yesterday for Washington. The steamer *Kill von Kull* received the regiment on board at the encampment on Great Neck, in the afternoon, and they passed the City direct for Elizabethport about 7 o'clock. A baggage train of fourteen army wagons had previously been sent over, to go forward with the regiment, to be used for transporting their equipments after they reach Washington. A special train, with every convenience for the comfort of the men, was placed at the Colonel's disposal, and the regiment was soon on their way to Washington, without accident or detention. The men appeared in excellent condition, and expressed some fears that they might not be on hand in season to "assist" at the approaching battle at Manassas Junction. The Union Defence Committee furnished the regiment equipments.

RECRUITS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Seventy of the new recruits for Col. **Duryee's** Regiment of Zouaves, departed on Wednesday morning for Fortress Monroe *via* Baltimore. They are a fine class of men, and make an excellent appearance. They went fully equipped. These recruits are obtained here under a special order of the Secretary of War, in order to increase the regiment to the three years' footing, viz.: 1,040 men. The next and last detachment will probably go on Monday next, in charge of Major **Davies**. On Tuesday a handsome regimental color was presented to Capt. **Kilpatrick**, of Company H, by Mrs. **J. Price** and other ladies, residents in Clinton-place. The color was handed over to Major **Davies**, as the representative of the Fifth Regiment.

THE CAVALRY ORDERS.

Head-quarters First Division, N. Y. S. M.,
New-York, Thursday, July 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that you have published, this morning, an order purporting to emanate from the Head-quarters of the First Division N. Y. S. M. No such order has been issued by me. As Gen. **Butler** is not at Fort McHenry, the author of the published order is ignorant of the location of the various Commanding officers. Respectfully, WM. HALL,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding First Division N. Y. S. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Col. **Shepard**, Aid to the Governor, leaves to-day for Fortress Monroe, carrying with him five or six thousand rifles, and a quantity of uniforms, and equipments for the men.

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

The encampment of the Anderson Zouave Regiment, at Riker's Island, has been named Camp Astor, in compliment to **John Jacob Astor, Jr.**, Esq.

BROOKLYN MILITARY MATTERS.

Capt. **G. Van Latham**, formerly a Lieutenant in an artillery corps, is now raising a corps of engineers, to be attached to the regiment of Washington Grays stationed at East New-York. This Company will be mustered into the service the moment it is full, and will at once proceed to the seat of war.

A meeting of members of Base Ball Clubs, who have members in the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. **Abel Smith**, will be held this evening to make arrangements to unite in the reception of that Regiment.

Two recruiting offices have been opened within a few days in the Eastern District, to enrol men for the Fremont Regiment. One office is at No. 90 Montrose-avenue, and the other at No. 173 Grand-street. Over one hundred men have already enrolled their names. This company will be letter "B," and it is supposed that Mr. **Muehlbaur** will be elected captain. Mr. **Muehlbaur** was a lieutenant in Bavaria, and has been attached to the United States Army. A rifle company for the same regiment is also being formed in the Eastern District, to be commanded by Mr. **Schwichard**, who was a captain in the revolution in Baden in 1849. Both of these companies will be composed of Germans.

The Court of Inquiry, now in session in Baltimore, was called at the written request of Col. **Abel Smith**, of the Thirteenth Regiment, to have certain rumors against him investigated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Threats Against the United States Marshal.—The vigorous and unrelenting course of United States Marshal **Murray** towards the slave-traders, who for the last four years appear to have carried on the business of fitting out their piratical crafts from this port with impunity, is bringing down upon his head the wrath of the whole set of scoundrels, who manifest their spleen in the puerile and cowardly manner of sending threatening letters to the Marshal. The following is a copy of one of these anonymous missives received by the Marshal yesterday: "If you do not let up on certain men you have under arrest, on charge of slaving, you will cease your duties as United States Marshal very sudden on some fine night. You are no smarter than other men who have been Marshals before, and you must not think so neither. Dr. **Burdell** was done for, so was **Walton**, so can a Marshal be done for just as easy. So beware! you put on too big airs with your power, but D——h can take power away. The men you're persecuting have rich and powerful friends, who will use desperate cure for desperate cases—so beware."

The Victim of a Circe.—Mr. **Jose Moan**, a stranger, just from Cuba, boarding at French's Hotel, while strolling through the Bowery on Wednesday evening, was enchanted by a young woman named **Annastacia Ryan**, whom he accompanied to a house in Elm street. She left him minus his money—$70 or more—and he made his loss known at the Sixth Ward Police Station. Officer **Golden** listened to his description of the woman, and had no difficulty in recognizing it as that of one of the vilest women of the town, whose name is given above. He found her yesterday, in Elizabeth-street, making merry with her friends over a bottle of brandy, which the Cuban's money had purchased. She was arrested, and Justice **Kelly** committed her to prison.

Found Drowned.—Coroner **Robert Heslewood** held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, who was towed in to Quarantine yesterday. The body was found floating near Robbins' Reef Light-house, and is that of a man about 5 feet 6 inches in height, rather stout built, heavy red goatee, no side-whiskers, hair rather sandy and thick, about twenty-five or twenty-eight years old. Had on grey cassimere pants, white cotton socks, white shirt and white wove cotton under-shirt, Congress gaiters, nearly new, small mouth, small teeth and all perfect. Seemed to have been in the water about a week. Supposed to be the body of Mr. **Barnes**, lost from the schooner *Alethee* on Sunday last. For further particulars see Coroner **Heslewood**, at Quarantine.

The New-York Medical College.—The New-York Medical College is somewhat weakened in its Faculty by the decease of Prof. **Reese**, (Theory and Practice of Medicine,) the resignations of Profs. **Doremus**, (Chemistry, now of the Bellevue Hospital College,) **Gardner**, (Diseases of Females,) **Bronson**, (Anatomy,) **Browne**, (Physiology,) and **Whitehead**, (Clinical Medicine,) seceded. Still, however, it proposes to complete its present able faculty, and to re-enter the lists this Winter. The preliminary lectures are already announced as to commence in September.

Industrial School Excursion.—Seventy children, from the Cottage-place Industrial School, connected with the Children's Aid Society, and under the superintendence of Messrs. **J. Macy** and **A. L. Smith**, had their annual excursion yesterday afternoon, at Fort Lee, and a happier and better behaved party of little ones never enjoyed themselves in like manner. They had a plentiful feast, and partook with a zest which only the children of the poor, to whom these occasions are rare, can know. Much credit is due to the ladies who assisted—Mrs. **Lewis**, Miss **Macy**, and the Misses **Hussey**.

Death from a Fall.—Coroner **Jackman** yesterday held an inquest upon the remains of **Ann Nelson**, a married woman, lately residing at No. 82 Oliver-street, whose death resulted from a fractured skull received on Wednesday night by falling down a flight of stairs. It was at first believed that the deceased had been misused by some men who lived in the house, but the evidence did not verify the suspicion. She was a native of Ireland, aged 32 years.

Shocking Death of a Little Girl.—Coroner **Gamble** held an inquest, yesterday, at No. 175 East Twenty-second-street, upon the body of **Ellen Maria Gorman**, a girl six years of age, who died on Wednesday from the effects of alcoholic poison. There had been a "wake" at the house of the child's parents, on Tuesday night, and a bottle of brandy had been left on a table within her reach. She drank the liquor, which had a fatal effect upon her.

Personal.

Dr. **J. Marion Sims**, of the Women's Hospital, has taken a brief respite from his arduous labors in that Institution, and sailed in the *Persia* on Wednesday for Queenstown, when, after a brief visit to Dublin, he will leave, *via* Edinburg and London, for Paris. In the latter city he will probably add to his already transatlantic reputation by the announcement of a new surgical operation in connection with his specialty. Dr. **Sims** will return to New-York some time in the Fall.

Markets by Telegraph.

Albany, Thursday, July 18.

Flour in active demand at improving rates; sales 1,600 bbls. **Wheat**, in lots, $1 29@$1 30 for White Michigan. **Corn** held at higher rates; sales 20,000 bush., afloat and to arrive; Western Mixed at 42c. **Oats** dull; damaged Canada East at 28c.; prime State wanted. **Whisky**—Sales of 196 bbls. at 16c.@16¼c. Received by Central Railroad for New-York: 155 cases and 115 hhds. Tobacco, 4,032 bbls. Flour, 331 bbls. High Wines, 49 bales Wool, 168 bags and 27 bbls. Wheat; for Boston and East: 73 bbls. Whisky, 951 bbls. Flour, 48 bales Wool. Shipped by tows to New-York on the 17th: 27,000 bush. Corn, 2,800 bush. Rye, 11,300 bush. Wheat.

Buffalo, Thursday, July 18—6 P. M.

Flour, unchanged. **Wheat**, firmer; sales, 3,000 bushels White Winter, $1 02½; 5,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, 75c. **Corn** firmer; sales, 70,000 bushels, 32c.@32½c., closing at the latter figure. **Oats** steady; sales, 8,000 bushels, at 22c. **Canal Freights** dull at 10½c.@11½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—4,100 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 20,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushels Oats, 13,000 bushels Barley, and 4,000 bushels Rye.

Oswego, Thursday, July 18.

Flour in good demand for Canada and the East; sales 3,000 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. Extra from Western Spring Wheat, at $3 90; fancy is selling for the interior and Eastern trade, at $4 50. The **Wheat** market quiet; holders not anxious to offer their lots except at an advance in price, while buyers will not meet. **Corn** and other grains quiet. **Canal Freights**—28c. on Flour, 8c. on Wheat, and 7c. @7½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—40,400 bush. Wheat, 18,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,033 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bush. Wheat, 50,000 bush. Corn, and 7,100 bush. Rye.

Philadelphia, Thursday, July 18.

Flour quiet and unchanged. **Wheat** steady, with scant offerings; sales 3,000 bush. new Red at $1 12; 4,000 bush. Spring at $1 80. **Corn**—Receipts light; sales 4,000 bush. Yellow at 51c.@53c. **Whisky** dull and unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Asia from Liverpool—Mrs. Gurney and four children, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lord, Miss Brown, Miss May, Miss Schuyler and servant, Mrs. Pifford, Mr. and Mrs. Kemsner, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Biddle, four children and two servants, Miss Edith Biddle, Mr. May, R. R. Tyers, Capt. C. N. Delano, Mr. Allen, R. de Castro, Mr. Morales, Mr. Fleishmann, B. Priest, B. Lion, A. B. Thorburn Moss and son, Mr. Bure, Mr. de Lamon, Lord A. V. Tempest, Mr. Winslow, Ensign Gardner, J. de Visser, Saml. Downer, J. M. A. Jones and servant, Capt. Salter, Capt. G. L. Rathbone, Marquis and Marchioness de Montholon, 2 daughters and servant; Mr. and Mrs. D. Oakford, 2 children and servant; G. Bates, S. Jackeiheimer, J. Adelsdorfer, H. L. Simon, Mr. Scharff, Mr. Appold, Rev. L. W. Smith, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Nichols, Mrs. Franklin and 3 children; Mrs. Kerr and 2 children; Thos. Spowell, H. T. Clark, Charles Lips, E. Goldsmith, Miss Goldsmith, George McAuley, Jno. Corney, Jas. Leckie, Jno. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Doreing and daughter; Mr. McMaster, Mr. F. Medge, Mr. Cantwell.

Passengers Sailed.

In bark Ilva, for St. Thomas, W. I.—Miss Eliza Cosgriff, Mr. and Mrs. William Lambert, Miss Lambert, Charles Lind.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets.... 7 27 | Moon sets.... 2 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 10 | Gov. Island. 5 59 | Hell Gate.... 7 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, July 18.

Cleared.

Steamship St. Jago de Cuba, Cheeseman, Havana and St. Jago, St. Jago Steamship Co.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chase, Baltimore.

Ships Elvira, Andrew, Liverpool, Hallett & Carman; Pacific, Hull, Cette, ——; W. C. Nye, Whitfield, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.; Hornet, Mitchell, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Goldfinch, Putnam, Queenstown, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Virginia, Lowry, Halifax, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Theresa, Waggoner, Glasgow, Dunham & Dimon; Zufridenheit, Dinse, London, Funch, Meinke & Wendt.

Brigs C. Adams, Peterson, Demerara, Smith, Jones & Co.; Elizabeth, Greenlow, Boston; Nellie, Snellgrove, Jacmel, Louis T. Lamme.

Schooners G. J. Miller, Johnson, Harbor Island; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven; Kossuth, Lee, Portsmouth; Anna, Doherty, Aux Cayes; Arcade, Smith, Aux Cayes, Miller & Houghton; Virginia Price, Eldredge, St. Thomas, S. W. Lewis & Co.

Barge Marine, Crosby, Baltimore.

Arrived.

Steamship Asia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool July 6, and Queenstown 7th, at 4:20 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 6th inst., at 10:30 P. M., passed Br. steamship Arabia, from Boston and Halifax for Liverpool; 7th, at 7 P. M., in the Channel, passed ships Simorld and Australia, bound E.; 16th, lat. 41 58, lon. 64 30, passed ship Tigress, bound W.; same day, passed a ship showing a white flag, black border and a black dimond in the centre; 17th, lat. 40 42, lon. 70 50, passed a ship showing a white signal with a black ball; same day, passed ships Portsmouth, Lancaster, both bound W. Arrived off the Battery at 2:40 A. M. Has £160,000 in specie.

Steamer Wamsutta, Arey, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to master.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Raritan, Glover, Trenton, with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. R. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Willing, Claypool, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Mortimer Livingston, Samson, Havre 40 ds., in ballast, to Boyd & Hincken. June 30, lat. 45 36, lon. 48 40, saw two large icebergs and a number of small pieces of ice. July 12, lat. 40 25, lon. 65 55, spoke ship Portsmouth, of Portsmouth, from Sunderland for New-York—wished to be reported.

Ship Excelsior, Swift, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Samuel Thompson's Nephew. John Parker, an ordinary seaman, fell overboard and was drowned. On the passage had much light wind, and passed through numerous icebergs.

Ship New-Hampshire, (of Portsmouth,) Lord, Sunderland 54 ds., with coal to master. June 29, Charles Sanborn, a seaman, of Nashua, Mass., aged 31 years, died on board.

Ship Champion, (of Bath,) Nichols, Shields May 24, with coal to R. P. Buck & Co. 14th inst., Nantucket Shoals bearing W. by S., saw three U. S. schooners, bound east.

Ship Martha, Rich, Sunderland 52 ds., with coal to Moses Taylor & Co.

Ship W. C. Nye, Whitfield, Rondout, with coal, for San Francisco.

Bark Marthas Vineyard, Weaver, Glasgow 40 ds., with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. June 23, lat. 48, lon. 49 30, passed 17 large icebergs. June 24, lat. 46, lon. 50, was boarded by a boat from schr. Favorite, of Provincetown, 3 weeks out, with 9,000 fish. July 16, 20 miles S. E. from Nantucket, passed a man-of-war, bark rigged, strg. to the eastward. Has experienced light westerly winds and fog the entire passage. Was in co. on the Banks with ships George Green, R. L. Choate and Lydia Moorfield, all bound W.

Bark Harriet Cann, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Chipman, Yarmouth, N. S., in ballast, to Edmiston Bros.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Lingan, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to F. H. Odeion—vessel to James Hunter & Co. Was 12 ds. to George's Shoals with westerly winds, calms and fog. July 14, at 6 P. M., lat. 40 43, lon. 69 30, signalized a Hamburg screw steamer, bound E.

Schr. Joseph Grice, (Br.,) Jackson, St. Marks July 3, with logwood and coffee to R. Murray, Jr. When coming out of St. Marks saw bark Laura, of Plymouth, bound in. July 6, lat. 24 8, lon. 74 17, exchanged signals with a bark bound N., painted black, with a gilt eagle on her stern. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Baltic, Cole, Elizabethport, with coal, for Fall River.

Schr. Stranger, Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Cohasset.

Schr. Justice, Sheldon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Sloop Gold Leaf, James, Elizabethport, for Newport.

BELOW—2 barks and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, S. S. W.

Sailed.

July 17—Ships Golden State, San Francisco; Fidelia, Liverpool; Maid of Orleans, Glasgow. Barks M. J. Colcord, Galway; Panama, Rio Janeiro; C. M. Von Behr, (Meck.,) Havre; Markwell, (Br.,) Jersey. Brigs Isabella Jewett, Salem; Norden, (Russ.,) Falmouth.

Spoken, &c.

Autocrat—ship, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, June 19, lat. 45 8, lon. 41 10.

Golden Light—fishing schr., 6 weeks out, light fare, June 27, lat. 45 24, lon. 42 10.

Howard—bark, of Portland, from Sunderland for Portsmouth, N. H., July 6, lat. 43 28, lon. 62 20.

Isabel—brig, of Boston, bound E., June 9, lat. 45 16, lon. 47 15.

Massachusetts—ship, bound E., was passed, June 28, lat. 43 58, lon. 46 20.

Piscataqua—ship, of Portsmouth, from Liverpool for Quebec, July 7, lat. 43, lon. 56 30.

Undine—bark, of Bath, bound to London, July 7, lat. 43, lon. 56 30.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Marks, July 3, Br. bark Mary Marsden, for Liverpool in 4 ds.

[PER ASIA.]

Queenstown, July 7.

Arrived from New-York—Free Trade and Atlanta, at Deal; Moro Castle, at Falmouth; Kittie Floyd, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—E. Delins, Aeolus and Odessa, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Eliza Bonsell and Bannockburn, at Liverpool.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ASTOUNDING SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.—A third set of teeth made to grow, equal in size, strength and color to the second teeth. Persons of any age, who have lost a tooth, or all their teeth, should send immediately for DE BYLANT'S TEETH CREATOR, discovered and prepared by the celebrated Parisian Dentist, Dr. JOSEPH DE BYLANT. The Teeth-Creator is mailed to any address, with full directions, upon the receipt of $1, inclosed in an envelope and addressed to the undersigned, who are the sole agents for the United States and Canada. G. W. BRADTHORPE & CO., Williamsburgh, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as gardener and coachman, or in either capacity; thoroughly understands the gardening business in every department and the care and driving of horses; good reference, and not afraid to work. Letters from the country promptly attended to. Address C. A., No. 531 1st-av., by person or note, for three days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a very respectable Spanish young woman, aged 21, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; in a private family; no objection to travel with a family: best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 14 6th-av., near Amity-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Apply at No. 277 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS GARDENER—COOK, &c.—A MAN AND wife wishes a situation; the man understands gardening, the care of horses, &c.; his wife to cook, wash, and iron, for a small family; good reference given. Address G. B., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—FIRST OR SECOND floor, with four or five rooms, below 60th-st., until 1st May next, at moderate rent, for a family of three persons. Address, with particulars and price of rent, M. J. S., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.